Do You Want 80-CENT GAS? Sign Petition on Page 2

THAT MEANS FAIR WEATHER

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair weather today and Saturday, followed by rain; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

High water: 7:53 a.m.; 8:23 p.m.

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
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GOV. BATES ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF COLLEGE 'RIOT'

Directs Judge Emmons to Probe Thoroughly All the Circumstances of the "Tech" Affair. Police Commission and College Authorities in Conference.

Governor Bates this afternoon ordered **Judge W. H. H. Emmons**, chairman of the Board of Police **Commissioners**, t investigate the clash between the **police** and **Technology** students in front of the **Rogers building in Boylston** street, on **Wednesday night.**

The matter was brought to the attention of Governor **Bates yesterday by the** parents of several of the boys who were **seriously hurt in the encounter** with the police. Governor Bates announc that he would look further into the affair before taking any **action.**

His order to-day came after Judge Emmons and President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had agreed, in joint conference, upon an immediate investigation by the Police Commissioners, President Pritchett to furnish the evidence which has already been laid before him.

At the close of the conference President Pritchett said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter:

"The investigation and subsequent action in this affair will be left in the hands of the Police Commissioners. I shall find some disinterested witnesses of the affair and have them appear before the board and tell their stories.

"I do not doubt the right of the police to be on the steps, but I believe they acted hastily and with undue force, and that they lost their heads. The college will take no further action beyond securing the evidence from disinterested persons and leaving the Board of Police Commissioners at liberty to take such action as they may deem proper."

President Pritchett has collected a great deal of written evidence from students as to the origin of the fray, which he will lay before the chairman of the Police Board. President Pritchett is vehement in his condemnation of the police for their action on Wednesday night, and has made public the following statement:

Why He Is Indignant.

"The things of which I complain, and for which I am indignant, are the utter lack of judgment and the brutality with which the police carried out what they apparently conceived to be their instructions.

"When the Technology parade reached the Rogers building the Harvard students were far away, and had not been in the vicinity of this building. Any one could see that the gathering was made up of Technology students, and that it was intent on no mischief.

"As a matter of fact, the students would have been entirely satisfied to have given a few cheers on Rogers steps and then disperse. Even this they would have probably foregone but for the presence of some thousands of spectators who would have been disappointed if nothing had happened.

"The police, instead of dealing with them reasonably, used their clubs freely, charged the crowd repeatedly, rode down indiscriminately persons in the street and struck brutally men who were doing all they could to get away.

"I obtained a surgeon to dress the wounds of eight or ten men, each of whom had been struck, as they said, while attempting to escape.

"The question of dealing with student gatherings is a difficult one for an institution with a large undergraduate body, and which stands immediately on a busy thoroughfare of a city. Gatherings of students which under ordinary circumstances are unobjectionable may become dangerous when they take place in a congested street.

"The fact that the institute has for so many years done its work under these conditions without serious friction, has been due in the main to the good sense of the students themselves, who have been willing to forego in many cases student gatherings, which mean much in student life. The responsibility for this unfortunate affair does not rest with them but with the police, and was due mainly to the lack of judgment and to the brutality of their methods.

"At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the institute the following vote was passed:

"'Voted, that the president be requested to collect evidence about the conduct of the police on Wednesday evening, November 2, and that he, with Messrs. A. Lawrence Lowell and Howard Stockton be a committee to proceed against the officers guilty of brutality.'"

Even with the decision of the Police Board, after hearing the mass of evidence collected by President Pritchett and his confreres, the case will not rest. The Board of Trustees of the Institute have taken up the matter and have it now under consideration. They will conduct a thorough investigation, wholly distinct and apart from that conducted by the police and by the faculty.

In addition to these investigations, individual students and parents of students are quietly investigating, and some of them have consulted legal advice with the promise of bringing suit against the Police Department and the City of Boston. The Institute itself, as a corporation, may bring suit against officials and city.

The feeling at the Institute is strong against what the student body and the faculty term "an unwarranted outrage." The state of mind has been augmented by the news from Tufts College that Howard Bailey, '08, who was present simply as one of several thousand spectators, and was not with the Tech men at any time during the evening, is in a serious condition, and his injuries may prove fatal. Friends who were with Bailey say that he was standing near the steps of the Rogers building when the police ordered the men away from the vicinity.

RUSSIANS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

MAKING LAST STAND ON LIA-TI MOUNTAIN

STOESSEL SAID TO HAVE GIVEN UP GOLDEN HILL FORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The capitals of Europe are awaiting official confirmation of the report that Port Arthur and all of its defences, with the exception of the forts on the Tiger's Tail and Liao Ti Mountain to the south are in the hands of the Japanese.

General Stoessel is reported to have notified the Czar of his withdrawal into these forts for a last desperate stand. Military experts declare he will be unable to maintain this stand for any length of time. With the Japanese in possession of Golden Hill and the other forts, he will be cut off from supplies of every description, including water, and a defence would mean suicide.

Stoessel Reports Situation Hopeless.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Daily Express says that General Stoessel, in his latest report to the Czar, declared that the situation in the stronghold was hopeless. The garrison is reduced to almost its last shell, and it will be impossible to continue the defence much longer through lack of ammunition.

The battleships in the harbor have all been sunk except the Pobieda. The Sevastopol and Peresveit show their upper decks two feet above water. The others are completely submerged. The Retvizan was burned to the water's edge with several wounded on board.

Direct news from Port Arthur, sent out by permission of the Japanese, for the first time since the siege began 147 days ago, confirms the St. Petersburg dispatch. This dispatch, which left the headquarters of the Third Japanese army before Port Arthur on November 2, and was cabled from Chefoo yesterday, says that the Japanese had then begun the final assault.

During the night of October 29 all the Japanese reserves advanced through a network of trenches in front of the eastern fortified ridges from South Keekwan to West Keekwan and West Rihlung Mountain. The placing of eleven-inch howitzers completed the Japanese siege park, and at dawn of October 30 the terrific bombardment began.

Nothing in the history of warfare has approached this appalling artillery attack. The buildings in Dalny trembled as though from a succession of earthquake shocks. Infantry attacks were put into execution at noon, and although attended with frightful loss of life, they were successful. The Japanese captured the fortified ridges, the key to the situation, and the complete reduction of the remaining defences was from then on but a matter of continued bombardment.

FIRST ACCOUNT OF SIEGE.

The story of a correspondent with the Third Japanese Army, sent from Port Arthur, gives a complete account of the operations beginning with the surprise attack on July 30, when the Russians were driven from advance positions on the range of hills in front of the fortifications to the north, and compelled to withdraw to the forts. The Japanese continued to make steady progress until the first great attack, on August 19.

During the morning of that day the siege

Continued on 7th Page 1st Column.

DOUGLAS IS TOO ILL TO TALK

Physician Forbids Speaking at Boston Ward Rallies as Planned.

HAS COLD ON HIS LUNGS

Owing to illness, Hon. William L. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be obliged to forego his intended visits to the Democratic rallies in several of the Boston wards to-night. His change of plans is by his physician's orders.

While speaking at Lawrence, Mr. Douglas contracted a cold which settled on his lungs. His condition is not serious, but his physician says that to prevent serious developments he must remain at rest a few days.

It is expected that Mr. Douglas will have recovered sufficiently to appear at a meeting on Monday evening, but that is not yet certain.

LOVE OF LAMB COST HIS LIFE

J. P. Lawrence of Quincy Market has on exhibition a giant bald eagle which measures seven feet two inches from tip to tip and weighs forty pounds. This king of birds is supposed to be about a hundred years old and is the best specimen of the king of birds that has been shot in New England for a quarter of a century. The bird was killed by Mr. Lawrence at Wells Beach, Me., by a rifle shot at fully half a mile away. A fondness for young lamb proved the undoing of the bird.

DYING, ASKS POLICE TO FIND HER SON

Lying upon a sick bed near unto death, Mrs. Mary J. Cowles, of No. 1 Coral place, Charlestown, has appealed to the Boston police to find for her George R. Cowles, aged thirty-two, a locomotive engineer, who left Alexandria, Va., on June 3 to visit his aged mother in this city. He was over six feet in height, dark complexioned, and when he disappeared was dressed in a dark blue shirt, blue suit of clothes and felt hat.

SPRINGFIELD FOREMAN IN DESPERATE BATTLE

ATTACKED BY ITALIAN LABORERS, HE KILLS ONE, WOUNDS ANOTHER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Foreman Dean, of Springfield, Mass., armed with a seven shooter, fought a bloody battle against a score of frenzied Italian laborers in a swamp one mile east of the village of Egypt, to-day.

Dean, who is foreman of a gang of laborers at work on the tracks of the New Rochester and Syracuse electric road, killed one Italian and mortally wounded another before he sank in his tracks, bleeding from a hundred or more cuts inflicted by stilettos and razors. Dean was fatally injured, and his death is expected at any moment.

In addition to the Italian who was killed and the one fatally injured, another of the laborers is missing, and it is thought he was shot and crawled off into the swamp to die.

Sheriff Bailey, with deputies and Coroner T. A. Killip, left for the scene of the battle. When the officers reached the swamp where the fight occurred they found Foreman Dean unconscious in the middle of the railway.

100 DROWN IN STEAMER COLLISION

BONE, Algeria, Nov. 4.—The steamers Gironde and Schiaffino collided off the Algerian coast to-day. The Gironde sunk. One hundred persons are reported to have been drowned.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CAR

Mrs. Ella J. Lester, aged twenty-nine, of No. 36 Rockingham Place, was run down by an inward-bound Jamaica Plain car at the junction of Guild row, Washington and Dudley streets to-day. She was taken to the City Hospital suffering from severe lacerations of the face, a probable fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

CUT THROAT WITH RAZOR; MAY DIE

While temporarily insane, Hugh Gallagher, sixty-three years old, attempted suicide at his residence, No. 97 Austin street, Cambridge, by cutting his throat with a razor to-day. Members of the family immediately notified the police, and the wounded man was conveyed to the Cambridge Hospital, where little hope is entertained for his recovery.

SUSPENSION OF CITY FOREMAN IS DEMANDED

Deputy Superintendent of Paving Henry V. Mackey of the Street Department today filed with Superintendent of Streets Donovan charges against James P. Timilty, foreman in the paving division, and asked that he be suspended.

The formal charge is as follows:

"I would respectfully recommend that James P. Timilty, now employed as foreman in this division, be suspended and assign as reasons therefor that it is reported that said Timilty did allow William Craven to be employed in his district in place of Patrick Craven, deceased, and to draw pay therefor in the name of said Patrick Craven; and I would ask that notice be sent to him of this intended suspension together with a copy of the reasons for the same in accordance with Chapter 314 of the Acts of 1904."

The act referred to is the Civil Service act which provides that any employe under the Civil Service cannot be lowered in rank, suspended or discharged without he is furnished with formal charges against him and given a public hearing.

In compliance with this law Superintendent Donovan has served a formal notice of the charges upon Timilty and fixed the time and place of the hearing for tomorrow—Saturday—morning, at 9 o'clock at the Superintendent's office.

It is alleged that the Patrick Craven referred to in the charges was the father-in-law of Timilty, that he died October 7, 1903, in the Holy Ghost Hospital in Cambridge.

He was a laborer at $12 per week in the division controlled by Timilty. Since the time of his death his pay has been drawn regularly by someone and the charges allege it to be by William Craven, who is said to be a son-in-law of Patrick Craven.

HELP TO GET 80-CENT GAS FOR BOSTON

Statistics from Score of Cities Show Boston Price Much Too High.

Haverhill Gas Expense as Figured by Prof. E. W. Bemis

The following table shows that the cost of gas in Haverhill for the year 1898-9 was 68.75 cents per 1,000 feet. With the greater consumption of gas in Boston, it is argued, the price should be lower:

Time	Cost reported	Repairs	Average of repairs in Massachusetts	Cost in Haverhill if average repairs of State were made
1893-4	80.09c	14.88c	13.72c	79.74c
1894-5	85.43	17.63	14.58	82.38
1895-6	104.73	25.20	13.12	92.65[1]
1896-7	76.61	12.07	11.53	76.07
1897-8	75.79[2]	17.36	12.08	70.21
1898-9	60.03[4]	5.08	11.80?[3]	68.75

[1] Unusual expenses were reported, not only for repairs, but for coal and oil.

[2] Seven cents of this was proved in second hearing to be a depreciation charge at works, and $3,000, or 3½c on mains, leaving net expenses 65.29c.

[3] Not yet announced, but assumed at average of two previous years.

[4] Of this, $1,116.61 is reported as depreciation meters, or 1.21c. It seems likely that half of this item also is a mere bookkeeping charge.

"Why must Boston consumers pay $1 a thousand feet for gas when people in smaller cities, not so well situated for the conduct of the gas business, secure it for less money? Why is it that Boston consumers must pay $1 for eighteen-candle power gas when more than a half hundred cities of less population and less advantageous situation, have gas of a higher candle power at the same price?"

These are questions that Boston people have been asking themselves and each other for a long time. To their spasmodic agitation of the subject the answer has been that the Boston gas companies, forming the local Gas Trust, were not making more than enough money to exist upon under the present price; that to reduce the price of gas would be to invite bankruptcy for the corporations and "voluntary associations" that make up the Trust.

LARGE PROFIT AT 80 CENTS.

In the recent circular issued by Kidder, Peabody & Co., which firm has gas stock for sale, the statements of profit have discounted the continuance of such a reply. Reduction of the price will not bankrupt the gas companies. A reduction of twenty cents a thousand feet would leave them still with a large profit.

And Boston demands eighty-cent gas.

The daily mail of the BOSTON AMERICAN is bringing in a great number of names on the petition that, at the request of many readers, this paper has undertaken to circulate through its columns.

Residents of Boston will save more than $650,000 a year if the reduction in the price is made as demanded. More than $850,000 that now goes into the pockets of the Gas Trust in addition to an already large and sufficient income on the money actually invested will go into the expenses of living, into the comforts of the home, or into the savings banks of Boston.

There is no question in the minds of students of the gas question that $1 is too high a price to pay for a thousand feet of gas in Boston. Many cities in the United States have gas for less than a dollar, one of them—Boulder, Col.—with a population of less than 5,000, has seventy-five cent gas.

ARGUMENTS OF GAS COMPANY.

There are certain arguments that are always made by gas companies when the [illegible] ask for a reduction in the price of [illegible]modity. They are:

[illegible] cost of production leaves only [illegible] at the present selling price, [illegible]r that may be.

[illegible] wherever the investigator can find [illegible] cities in which companies successfully sell gas at a less price it is because [illegible] cities are nearer the coal fields, or because the pipe mileage is less in proportion to the population, or because the number of consumers itself is larger, or because the quality of gas served in these cities is poorer.

Is this true?

Here are ten cities which sell gas at less than $1 a thousand feet. They represent an answer to every one of these objections:

Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal.; Chicago; Boulder, Col.; Indianapolis, Kokomo and Vincennes, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Lowell and Lynn, Mass.

They represent the Pacific Coast, the West, the Middle West and the extreme East.

The population of five of them is less than 100,000. Only two of them have a population of over 250,000.

The mileage of pipe in none of them is as small in proportion to the population in the area served as in Boston.

Only two of them use water gas.

Of the ten, two furnish gas of sixteen candle power, as compared with Boston's eighteen. The others furnish gas of higher candle power than Boston, one of them, the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago, giving an illuminant of twenty-six candle power for ninety cents a thousand.

Here is a list of cities of less than 10,000 population that have dollar gas eighteen candle power or over. If they can afford to sell gas for a dollar, surely Boston companies can afford a much lower price:

Birmingham, Ala.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Dalton, Ga.; Aurora, Ill.; La Grange, Ill.; Pekin, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; Evansville, Ill.; Hammond, Ind.; Michigan City, Ind.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Kansas City, Kan.; Dayton, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Henderson, Ky.; Haverhill, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Battle Creek, Mich., and Bay City, Mich.

NO NATURAL GAS USED.

Gas company managers commonly say that it is easy to sell gas cheaply in the Middle West, because of the presence of natural gas. Every one of the places quoted in the foregoing paragraph—with many more which might be named—uses manufactured gas.

It is a fact that there is a tendency toward lower prices for manufactured gas in the sections where natural gas is sold. That is due to competition.

Like the telephone, the telegraph, the water works systems and the electric lights, the gas business is usually a monopoly. Political economists refer to these industries as "Natural Monopolies," because in the nature of things there cannot be successful competition in them except in rare cases. Because a public utility corporation is almost always a natural monopoly as well, economists believe all such concerns should be either owned by the city, State or government, or managed under the direction of some branch of the government.

PETITION TO COMMISSION.

In Massachusetts the condition has been recognized by the appointment of a Gas and Electric Light Commission, which has the power to oblige gas companies to charge only a fair price for their product. It is to this commission that the petition asking for a reduction appearing in the BOSTON AMERICAN is directed. It is to this commission that Mayor Collins has addressed his petition, which endorses the demand of the people. It is this commission that can rectify the conditions existing and will undoubtedly do so if it is convinced of the justice of the cause and the weight of public sentiment.

Nothing will so convince the commission of the feeling of the public as a petition bearing the signatures of thousands of the people affected. If you feel the price of gas to be unreasonably high, if you are among those who believe the Gas Trust should be satisfied with as large a profit on its investment as the man who puts his money into United States Government Bonds, if you wish for justice for yourself and your neighbors in Boston, sign the BOSTON AMERICAN petition yourself and see that your neighbors and friends do the same.

Do it now!

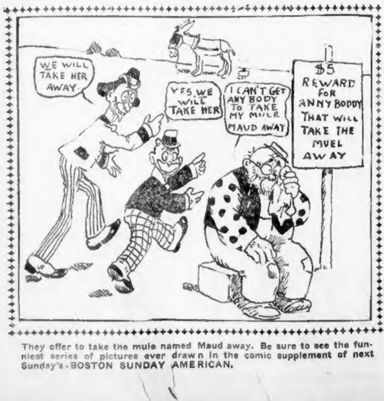
DOING PUBLIC A GRAND BENEFIT, SAYS M'NAMARA

BY HON. J. J. M'NAMARA,

Former Member of the Governor's Council and a Leader in South Boston Civic and Political Life.

I BELIEVE the BOSTON AMERICAN is doing the general public the grandest benefit ever attempted by a Boston newspaper, and if it is not appreciated I will be greatly mistaken.

ALPHONSE AND GASTON ARE BACK WITH US


WE WILL TAKE HER AWAY.
YES, WE WILL TAKE HER
I CAN'T GET ANY BODY TO TAKE MY MULE MAUD AWAY
$5 REWARD FOR ANNY BODDY THAT WILL TAKE THE MUEL AWAY

They offer to take the mule named Maud away. Be sure to see the funniest series of pictures ever drawn in the comic supplement of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

THIS IS THE GAS PETITION. SIGN IT!

Please sign at once. Get as many signatures as you can and send it to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80 Summer street, Boston.

PETITION

For 80-Cent Gas for the City of Boston.

To the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners:

We, the undersigned, residents of Boston, respectfully petition that the price of gas in Boston be reduced to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for private use and to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas for public use by the city of Boston.

Name	Address

Address Petition to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80 Summer Street, Boston.

A CONTINUANCE OF GOOD WORK FOR THE PEOPLE

BY HON. JAMES A. GALLIVAN.

Member of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston.

THIS is a continuance of the good work the BOSTON AMERICAN has been doing for the public, who will heartily agree with the AMERICAN in its efforts to accomplish this great boon to the people.

SOUTH BOSTON HAILS GAS PLAN, SAYS E. P. BARRY

BY EDWARD P. BARRY.

President of South Boston Citizens' Association.

EVERY man, woman and child in South Boston is heartily in sympathy with the movement of the BOSTON AMERICAN in this matter. I feel certain that the South Boston Citizens' Association will take up this movement at its next meeting and indorse the good work which got its start from this great paper. Years ago, when we had a gas company of our own in South Boston, we received better gas and at a cheaper rate.

HOW HAVERHILL CUT DOWN PRICE

That the people of Boston are not asking anything that is unreasonable when they demand that the price of gas shall be reduced from $1 per 1,000 feet to 80 cents they have been assured by experts who have gone deeply into the manufacture of the article.

When the city of Haverhill made a fight to have the price of gas cut down a few years ago, Professor Edward W. Bemis, the noted gas expert, made an examination of the matter for the city, and found that the cost for making the gas for which the people were charged $1.19 for the year 1898-9 was 68¾ cents.

George W. Anderson, who appeared before the Gas Commissioners for the city of Haverhill, and who made a careful study of the situation, declared in his address to the commissioners that for the five years from June 30, 1894, to June 30, 1899, the actual cost of the gas was between 62 and 63 cents per 1,000 feet.

These facts and figures have been duplicated by investigations made at other places in New England, and the people of Boston are waking up to a realization of the fact that gas can be furnished to them at 80 cents and the company still make a handsome profit.

Save 20 Cents on the Dollar.

This feeling on the part of the people was shown when they asked the BOSTON AMERICAN to take up this matter, and as a result of which a blank petition is being published from day to day affording an opportunity for those who are dissatisfied with the present gas regime to show how they stand to the members of the Gas Commission.

The BOSTON AMERICAN has also distributed blank petitions for signatures throughout the city. It is hoped that the residents of Boston who want 80-cent gas—who care to save 20 cents on the dollar on their gas bills every month—will make haste to hunt up these petitions and affix their signatures.

Hundreds of letters are reaching the office of the BOSTON AMERICAN pleading that the commissioners heed the request to cut down the profits of the trust to the extent, at least, of giving them gas at a fair and not an extortionate price.

Calm, conservative business men of the city who have given the gas matter a great deal of consideration—for it has been before the city for discussion many times—believe that Boston should have gas at 80 cents. They believe that gas at that figure can be manufactured on a business basis as a paying investment.

Lower Cost of Production.

The history of the price of gas shows that the cost of production has been steadily decreasing, and as a result the people all over the country have been clamoring for lower rates.

Within the last half dozen years prices have been lowered, in many instances 25 per cent. That reduction was made in Springfield, and it has been made in other New England cities.

Boston residents point out that the price they are paying now was established twelve years ago, and that the showing made by the companies themselves justifies a demand for a reduction.

The various improvement associations of the city have taken the matter up, and will swell the thousands of signatures to the petitions. The poor people who have to use gas for cooking as well as illuminating purposes, feel that at least a chance is open to them to add their voice to the protest against the greed of the Trust.

"I suggest to this commission," said Mr. Anderson, when closing his argument in the Haverhill case, "that the price of gas in Haverhill should be somewhere from 70 to 75 cents—certainly it should not exceed 80 cents."

The Case of Haverhill.

If they could make gas four years ago and sell it to Haverhill for 75 cents at a good profit, why can it not be made and sold in the much greater city of Boston for 80 cents, and that at a profit sufficient to satisfy the manufacturers?

The following excerpt from Mr. Anderson's argument on the Haverhill case was based upon facts taken from a circular issued by E. H. Gay, treasurer of the Haverhill Gaslight Company, in July, 1899:

"In this table he (Mr. Gay) shows the net earnings of the company, beginning with the year 1895. I will read round figures only. In 1895 they were $20,000; in 1896, $19,000; in 1897, $38,000; in 1898, $50,000; in 1899, $58,000. With reference to the years 1895 and 1896 it is stated that heavy charges were made directly to repairs which were in reality for new construction, which is corroborative evidence of the theory which I have just been arguing, and which we, of course, all know is true, the only question being to what extent it goes.

"Those are net earnings according to the statement of the treasurer of the company, that is, in the year ending June 30, 1899, this company earned $57,800 net on a capital of $75,000. Its expenses during that year were $58,900. In other words, it did business at a profit—I estimate it in my head—of 95 per cent. So the treasurer of the company says.

"Now, the price of gas, according to the other table to which I have adverted, during this year when the treasurer says they were making 95 per cent. profit, was $1.19. If you will divide that $1.19 in two you will come out practically at 60 cents, or divide it by 195 per cent. you will come out almost exactly as we did by the other method of reckoning. You will find that gas cost them to manufacture in that year about 62 cents, and they sold it for $1.19.

Shouldn't Pay Over 75 Cents.

"Gas may cost them next year 65 cents; it cannot exceed 70 cents, and that includes repairs. What ought you to allow above that for a dividend? No man is going to have the face to argue that with savings banks paying 4 per cent., 10 per cent. is not a good, generous dividend. Ten per cent. on $75,000 is $7,500. On a production of 100,000,000 feet it is 7½ cents a thousand. There is your problem. If they make gas as cheaply now as they did in 1898 the price of gas ought to be about 70 or 71 cents. If it costs them 5 or 7 cents more, there ought to be 5 or 7 cents more added.

"In other words, on all the evidence here the price of gas to the people of Haverhill, taking into account what that company has which stands to the credit of the people of Haverhill, under a proper regulating policy, should not exceed 75 cents."

LET THE GAS TRUST SPEAK UP, IF IT DARE, AGAINST CHEAPER GAS

The BOSTON AMERICAN does not desire to be unfair to any person or property interests in its fight, in the people's behalf, for cheaper gas.

It will be pleased to print any arguments against cheaper gas which the Gas Trust of Boston may advance.

What can the Trust say for itself?

BIG PROFIT IN GAS GIVEN AT AN 80-CENT RATE

By Charles W. Pierce,

President of the Brighton Improvement Association.

WHEN we appeared before the Gas Commissioners to endeavor to get a reduction a few years ago, we learned from the records of companies that they could manufacture gas at thirty-five cents a thousand feet.

The association of which I am president always was a prime mover in the gas question, and I have the records of the association since the last fight. The gas companies of this city could sell gas at the price demanded by the public and still make an enormous profit.

When I say that the reduction to eighty cents is the best thing that could happen at this time I think I am expressing the opinion of every member of the association. I have been before the Gas Commissioners probably more than any man in Brighton and have been called the fourth member of the board.

I hope to see eighty-cent gas in Boston, and I think it is bound to come after the earnest appeals of the people.

READ WHAT THESE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT GAS AT 80 CENTS

MRS. A. C. BROCK, No. 79 Warren Street, Roxbury:

I approve heartily of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition, but would advise that they also see that we get better gas. Literally, the gas we get in Roxbury is too "cheap." It burns very badly. Since the reduction from $1.30 to $1 the quality has become very much inferior to what it used to be. In other words, we are getting thirty cents worth less than before

HARRY DE GLOYER, No. 17 Yarmouth Street:

The AMERICAN deserves the thanks of the people of Boston for its work in this matter. My only fear is that the gas companies will reduce the quality of the gas to make up for the reduction in price.

WILLIAM F. BALL, No. 3 Yarmouth Street:

As a citizen and a wage earner, I thoroughly indorse the petition of the BOSTON AMERICAN, the friend of the laboring man in the United States, and this is certainly among the best of its acts.

J. C. NELSON, No. 1 Yarmouth Street:

As a strong Republican, I thoroughly indorse the BOSTON AMERICAN'S movement, and will gladly aid it as far as I can.

EDGAR S. GRAY, No. 63 Court Street:

This is a move that should have been made long ago. It took the BOSTON AMERICAN to wake the people up.

M. A. MERRILL, No. 325 Columbus Avenue:

The BOSTON AMERICAN is again working for the interests of the people of Boston, and I hope and believe it will succeed this time as in the past.

R. R. JACOBS, No. 282 Columbus Avenue:

I think that the BOSTON AMERICAN is doing a great work for the citizens of Boston in agitating the gas question, and it has my hearty approval and support.

M. B. TOZIER, No. 68 Huntington Avenue:

The extortion which the gas companies have been practicing is an outrage, and the BOSTON AMERICAN in opposing them deserves the gratitude of every Boston gas user.

WILLIAM PINK, No. 347 Columbus Avenue:

When in the Common Council of Chelsea I fought for cheaper gas, and helped to reduce its price. The BOSTON AMERICAN has my thanks and approval in this as in many other of its philanthropic movements.

JOHN GOLDSMITH, Charlestown:

Why should anybody object to reduce the price of gas? Surely the Mayor would not take this action unless statements of the gas companies warranted it. He has said the reports of the companies show that the earnings are sufficient to warrant a reduction, and he has not been contradicted. The Mayor and the BOSTON AMERICAN have my hearty support.

HENRY J. EARLE, Bowdoin Street:

The action of Mayor Collins in calling the people's attention to this matter is most commendable. The BOSTON AMERICAN is deserving of the thanks of gas consumers for pushing the proposition to a successful conclusion. There should be no question in anybody's mind about the gas company being able to make a good profit even after the reduction.

MORRIS COPEL, No. 64 Allen Street:

This is the best thing that has come to Boston for many a day. I am in hearty sympathy with the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition, and took it upon myself to get the names of five other gas consumers.

MICHAEL CUSAFE, Roxbury:

It is well to put a check on the gas trust. It is a standing joke about gas bills, but it is a serious matter for those who have to pay the bills. We ought to have cheaper gas.

FREDERICK J. SHEEHAN, No. 226 Broadway:

I believe the BOSTON AMERICAN is making a fight for a much needed reduction and it is appreciated by all classes of people.

DR. HERBERT J. KEENAN, No. 254 Broadway:

I believe the facts at hand justify the BOSTON AMERICAN'S position in this matter. The effort is a popular one and I wish success to the promoter.

JOHN M. DYER, No. 269 Broadway:

I believe that it is a splendid effort on the part of the BOSTON AMERICAN, and all citizens who pay gas bills appreciate it.

COUNCILMAN JAMES J. MOYNIHAN:

I am heartily in accord with the position taken by the BOSTON AMERICAN in its efforts to obtain justice for the gas consumers of Boston. That it will be entirely successful is my earnest desire.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, No. 289 Broadway:

I believe it a grand move on the part of the BOSTON AMERICAN. I never could see any reason why the gas companies were allowed by the Gas Commissioners to charge such extortionate rates in the different parts of the city.

DR. GEORGE M. McEVOY, No. [illegible] Warren Street, Roxbury:

My troubles with the gas barons have been many. Only last month I was charged $6, while I didn't burn more than $2 worth. All the satisfaction I received was a statement to the effect that they would change the meter. When I was on Vernon street I was charged $8 for one month's consumption when I did not light one jet during that month. The BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition is a good thing and I hope it will wake people up a bit. Their rights have been trampled on long enough by the gas monopolies.

How the newest fad for fresh air and out-door exercise is making athletes of grandmothers, mothers and baby girls is told in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY A KENTUCKY DOCTOR.

Dr. L. A. Crinnian of Stanley, Ky., says: "My sister is past 82 years old, and she gets about more like a young person than one so old, since taking Father John's Medicine, which has done her so much good. I shall recommend it to the other physicians in this section." (Signed) L. A. Crinnian, M. D. Cures colds, throat and lung troubles; makes flesh and builds up the body—not a patent medicine.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic

GROWS HAIR
RESTORES COLOR
CURES DANDRUFF

Money back if not satisfied

Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

"Something just as good for the same or less money." This story is as old as the hills; many have been deceived by it and many more probably will be. It you ask for

PILLSBURY'S BEST

Insist on having it. Pillsbury's Best took the

GRAND PRIZE
For the best flour
For the best loaf of bread
For the best exhibit
—AT— WORLD'S FAIR St. Louis

If your grocer doesn't have the flour you can always find it at any of the

COBB, BATES & YERXA CO'S STORES

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

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One year.......... 2.50
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Is a popular price and should buy a good suit or overcoat—It does of us. "Rochester-made" clothing—custom fitting—hand tailored.

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Suits, Dry Goods, etc., we issue orders on the leading cash stores.

NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

A Quarter of a Century Old

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Wm. J. Daly, Mgr.

ECZEMA

The Terrible Skin Scourge; Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Weeping, Crusting, Scaling.

Little babies most afflicted. No sleep, no rest from burning, itching. Hopeless mothers worn out with weary watching. There is a quick, positive cure in

SKINHEALTH TREATMENT 75c.

Consists of Harfina Soap, medicated, antiseptic; Skinhealth (oint.), to kill humor germs, heal the skin and stop itching, and Skinhealth Tablets, to expel humor germs. MULTITUDES OF MOTHERS rely on Skinhealth treatment with Harfina Soap for immediately relieving and quickly curing all kinds of distressing humors from infancy to old age, for beautifying the skin and hair, soothing all irritations and for many antiseptic uses. Druggists.

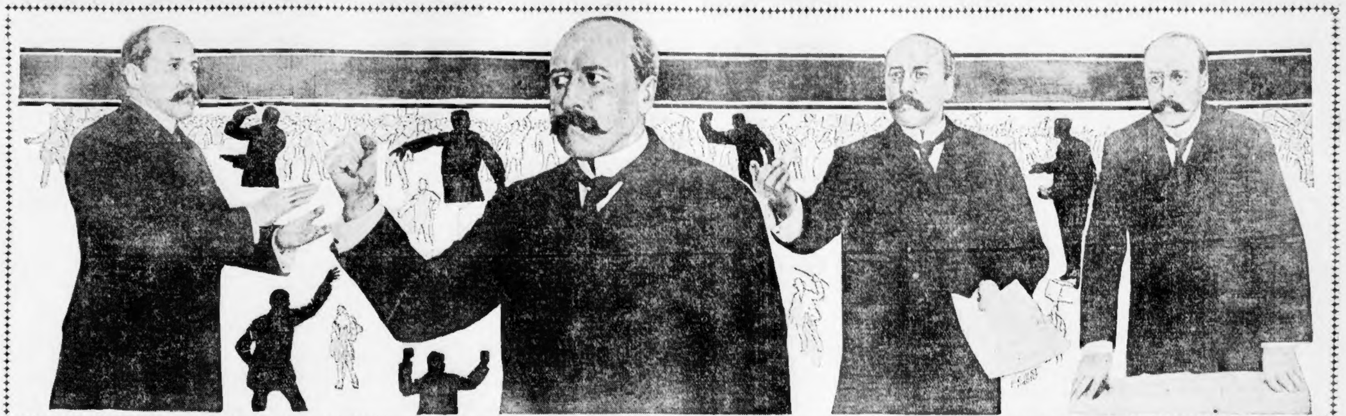
Send for FREE SAMPLES and booklets, enclosing 5c. postage, to Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J. Refuse anything without Philo Hay signature.

At the sneeze stage, that's the time.

Preventics prevent Colds and Grippe, at the sneeze stage. Takes a day or two if cold is seated. Pleasant, harmless candy tablets. Do not sicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or Dr. Shoop, Box 10, Racine, Wis.

—Take a Preventic

STANDARD OIL MONEY AIDS REPUBLICANS, SAYS PARKER.



JUDGE PARKER IN SOME OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC SPEAKING ATTITUDES.

TRUSTS HELP TO ELECT ROOSEVELT, HE SAYS TO CONNECTICUT AUDIENCES.

Special to the Boston American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Judge Alton B. Parker arrived in New York from Hartford at 9:40 to-day. He left the Connecticut capital at 7 o'clock. He was accompanied by his brother, his secretary, Arthur McCausland and George F. Parker, chief of the literary bureau of the Democratic National Committee. The trip was quiet. At Meriden about 200 persons were gathered at the depot, but they made no demonstration. A group of school girls greeted the candidate at New Haven, and he bowed and smiled.

Judge Parker expects to spend the day quietly at Hotel Seville.

The Connecticut trip was not without its sensation, for the candidate, during a brief stop at Meriden, told a cheering crowd from the rear of his train that it was the belief of the country that the trusts, including the Standard Oil trust, which he mentioned specifically, have contributed to the Republican campaign fund and are working hard for Republican success.

The singling out of Standard Oil for mention created a sensation in the crowd and in the party aboard Judge Parker's train. The directness of the utterance was fully appreciated by the crowd, and a loud shout of approval went up as the candidate concluded.

Thousands at Hartford.

When the party reached Hartford, shortly after 6 o'clock, there was a gathering of thousands at the station and along the streets traversed by the carriages. More than 3,500 people had assembled for the meeting in the evening. When Judge Parker appeared on the platform there was a demonstration which lasted twelve minutes, and ended only when the crowd had cheered itself almost into exhaustion.

Judge Parker was introduced by Charles E. Gross, the first Electoral candidate on the Democratic ticket. There was a renewal of the cheering when he stepped to the front of the stage, and he was obliged to motion for silence before he could speak.

Judge Parker said in part:

"I have taken frequent occasion since the opening of the pending canvass to direct attention to the doctrines upon which our institutions are founded, and to the examples, both as to men and policies, which our history affords. It is scarcely necessary for me to avow that this has not been done in order to exalt the past unduly, but for the purpose of insisting that we are entitled by right, as we are forced by duty, to recognize the depth of the solidity of the foundations upon which our institutions have been built.

No Success by Violence.

"We are taught that where much is given much is also required, but we are nowhere told that success comes either to a nation or to an individual as the result of violence and force.

"You in Connecticut and our neighbors along the New England coast realize perhaps better than any other part of our people what foreign trade means. The time has again come when we need ships of our own, but they should be built, not from taxes drawn from all the people, but as a result of the enterprise of our people.

"We hear much from time to time and from many different quarters about the necessity of being prepared for war. During the 121 years which have passed since independence was achieved we have been engaged in foreign wars during only four of them, the remaining 117 having been found at peace with our neighbors.

"The tariff condition into which we have come at last started in Hamilton's time with a duty of 8 per cent. Now the average rate is 53 per cent. Various arguments have been used to persuade Congress to increase the duties for the benefit of those who wish to compel our people to pay more than the market prices of the world. Was the workingman invited to contribute to the expense of securing or protecting tariff legislation? We cannot recall that he was. All the money contributed for that purpose came from those asking for the privileges. And they contributed at election time vast sums to control the electorate. They contributed with the understanding that their interests should be cared for by the party which received the money.

Got What They Wanted.

"They obtained the needed legislation. But did they divide the profits wrung from the people with the workingman who helped to produce them? They paid as a rule no more wages than they were obliged to. Their real object was not to help the workingman. It was to secure this high tariff duty for their own benefit.

"It is true wages have been advanced from time to time. But the advance has not been due to a desire to divide profits with the employe. It has been due, in my judgment, in very large measure, to the existence of labor organizations.

"Combinations have been entered into in numerous instances as to many industries by which practically all the mills producing a given article, wherever situated throughout the country, were brought under one control. This combination or trust, as it is popularly called, at once put up the prices for which goods should be sold in this country to as high a point as could be reached without letting in foreign goods. Upon these enormous capitalizations the people, without knowing it, are contributing the money to pay interest and dividends when they purchase the necessities of every day use.

Enriched a Few.

"The effect of these combinations has been to enrich the few at the expense of the many. That is a fact questioned by no one. It is time steps were taken in the other direction. The increase of our population will after a time practically overtake the product of our farms. We should begin now to prepare for that day, at the same time accomplishing the right thing and the wise thing for the present generation.

"Our opponents have the effrontery to claim that they alone have shown any desire to oppose these trusts. Their claim is as false as it is flagrant. So far from this being the fact, the record shows that time and again the representatives of the Democratic party have begun prosecutions under the so-called Sherman act. An indignant clamor that was not to be denied at last forced the hands of the Republican party, both in the matter of legislation and of appropriation. Born, as it was, of a union between the trusts and the Republican party, the parallel of this legislation in scandalous features does not exist upon our statute books to-day.

"It puts into the hands of the President and of the Republican party the means of continuing its hold upon the reins of government without limit as to time, through the possession of secrets of trusts which, under the terms of the legislation itself, he may or may not make public or private, as he directs. We know full well how the opportunity for the use of that legislation has been availed of in this campaign."

ENTHUSIASM AT DEMOCRATS' RALLY IN FALL RIVER

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 4.—That the workingmen of Fall River are almost as a unit in favor of the candidacy of William L. Douglas for Governor and in opposition to that of Governor John L. Bates for another term was evidenced by the demonstration held under the auspices of the Democratic City Committee at the Bijou Theatre. Every inch of space was taken by the crowd, and hundreds were obliged to go to their homes without hearing the speakers.

The meeting was preceded by a street parade, in which 600 men marched with a band. It reminded Democrats of the years when William E. Russell was the party's triumphant candidate.

C. S. Hamlin, of Boston, was the chief speaker. He was introduced by Charles P. Ryan, the chairman of the meeting, and was warmly greeted.

IS LIKE BLACKMAIL SAYS HILL OF WORK DONE BY CORTELYOU

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Former Senator David B. Hill, in an address to a large mass meeting in Paterson, N. J., said:

"From the date of Mr. Cortelyou's transfer to the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee he has been diligently soliciting campaign funds from the very corporations whose business operations and secret affairs he had recently been investigating.

"The motive for his extraordinary action is scarcely disguised. The purpose is evident. It partakes somewhat of the nature of blackmail."

MORGAN WANTED ONLY CORTELYOU, EDWARDS CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Mr. C. A. Edwards, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, gave out this statement:

"I know it to be a fact that J. P. Morgan wanted and demanded a friend at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor. When the bill for the creation of the new Cabinet position as Secretary of Commerce and Labor was before Congress, J. P. Morgan insisted upon a promise from the President that he would appoint Cortelyou to the new place."

$1,000,000 GIFT BY TRUST TO G. O. P., SAYS H. G. DAVIS

DAVIS, W. Va., Nov. 4.—In a speech here Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, said that one single trust contributed one million dollars to the Republican campaign funds.

He did not name the trust.

EAST BOSTON'S DEMOCRATS TO DO THEIR SHARE

East Boston Democrats, planning to do their share toward bringing out a big vote for Parker and Davis, Douglas and Crosby and the party candidates on the State ticket, have arranged several rallies.

The newly organized Jefferson Club, of Ward 2, which has several hundred members on its membership rolls, will lead off to-night with a big demonstration at Commonwealth Hall, where well-known speakers will discuss national and State issues. The club has opened permanent quarters at No. 19 Lewis street, and invites the co-operation of all Democrats in the district in getting out the full party vote at the polls.

Among the speakers at the rally will be Joseph A. Dennison, Alderman James H. Doyle, Representative William C. S. Healey, ex-Representative John J. Douglass, Daniel W. Gallagher, ex-Councilman William J. Cronin, Francis A. McLaughlin, James J. Collins, Dennis J. Sheehan, James White and others.

How love triumphed in the heart of a Southern society beauty over the cruel slanders of an anonymous letter is told in the beautiful November Household Number of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S Magazine Supplement.

Public Speakers use Piso's Cure to strengthen the voice and prevent hoarseness.

LAWSON GIVES STANDARD OIL 13 'FRENZIES'

Exclusive Statement to Boston American in Which He Sums Up.

Thomas W. Lawson issued to-day a characteristic statement, exclusively to the BOSTON AMERICAN, in which he sums up the present and future status of the Standard Oil Company.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make frenzied," is Mr. Lawson's paraphrase of a text for his little sermon, and he describes the "frenzies" of the "system." His statement follows:

By Thomas W. Lawson.

Poor old Standard Oil! It's fast getting where all success-swelled bullies get who overstay their game—the spell's broken and "Standard Oil" is on the run.

The ancients were wise not only unto their day and generation, but unto all days and all generations. The ancients said, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make frenzied."

"Standard Oil" frenzies seriatim:

First frenzy—When Roosevelt refused to "Come here, go there, you beggar!"

Second frenzy—When Morgan refused to call a halt on the big market and United States Steel because "Standard Oil" had sold out and had gone short.

Third frenzy—When "Jim" Hill refused to open his eyelids at the command of their head forager, Harriman, when he concluded he wanted them for jacket buttons.

Fourth frenzy—When Odell refused to let them rob New York of $100,000,000 in the Consolidated Gas bill.

Fifth frenzy—When I went on the war-path.

Sixth frenzy—When I notified the public during the St. Louis convention that Senator "Pat" McCarren was on the "Standard Oil" payroll, and the usually icicled "Pat" gave his answer to the world, "Lawson's a liar, and if I had him here I would break his face!"

Seventh frenzy—When Charlie Murphy refused to play second fiddle to Senator "Pat."

Eighth frenzy—When on the eve of distributing $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to "turn over" doubtful States I yelled "Police!"

Ninth frenzy—When John D. Rockefeller came to town October 25 and amened: "Line up, ye degenerate junior partners and issue a resolution that I, being a Christian, have no part in your bungled—no, no, I mean dishonest efforts to steal the presidency."

Tenth frenzy—When they read the handwriting on the clouds: "If you persist the American people will rend you from your toe-joints to your neck-sockets."

Eleventh frenzy: When the $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 were slammed back into the City Bank.

Twelfth frenzy: Night of November 8, when the returns have been tallied up and tallied down and "Teddy" raps three times with his big stick on the doorstep at 26 Broadway and yells, "You fellows toe the mark 365 days in each of the next four years or I'll give you a strenuous exhibition of just what I mean when I hiss 'De-light-ed!'"

Thirteenth and last frenzy: When my story "Frenzied Finance" apexes and the coroner for the great American people sits on the debris at 26 Broadway and renders his verdict, "Impossible from the shreds that are left to ascertain whether 'Standard Oil' and the 'System' met death by being pushed or pulled."

TRYING TO BUY OR STEAL STATE, SAYS GOV. GARVIN

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST ALDRICH AND RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 4.—Governor Garvin has made the direct and startling charge in a political speech in the village of Slatersville that the Republican State machine is endeavoring to buy or steal the State for general officers and the Legislature in order to insure the return of Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the seat he has occupied for the past twenty-three years in the United States Senate.

The Governor did not mince words. He asserted that the Legislature was bought twelve years ago for the same purpose, and that the methods then employed are being repeated on a larger scale.

His charges have made a distinct sensation, and, coupled with a statement issued to the Democratic State Committee by Chairman P. Henry Quinn of the Democratic State Central Committee, have roused the Democrats and Independents as they have never been roused before.

Every Democratic committeeman, many Democratic and Independent lawyers and many Independents not of the legal profession have constituted themselves a vigilance committee to watch the vote and the count to the end that fraud and corruption shall be reduced to a minimum at the polls next Tuesday.

In this address the Governor says:

Called Open Scandal.

"The purchase of seats in the United States Senate has become an open scandal. Here in New England we have tried to delude ourselves into the belief that it was in Delaware or Montana or some other distant State that the Senatorship is bought. But many persons in this State are morally certain that, in 1892, by the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars, a Republican majority was elected to the General Assembly. At that time the two Democratic strongholds of Pawtucket and Cumberland were made Republican, thus insuring the re-election of the present senior Senator.

"What was done then is being attempted again, and upon a larger scale.

"There seems to be no limit to the sums of money now being put at the disposal of the Republican State machine. And there is no doubt whatever that every conceivable device, without regard to law or the State's welfare, is being made use of by it to secure a majority in the Legislature.

As late as June 2, 1903, the Providence Journal was responsible for the statements that votes were purchased at the town election in North Smithfield the previous day at from $5 to $35 apiece, and that even as much as $50 was paid for a vote. The report said: "Men who have watched the buying and selling of votes in the town at many an election day, say they never saw money more openly used, and never saw, on the average, so much money paid for votes."

In West Greenwich at the town election on the same day, June 1, 1903, the Journal said the Republicans polled sixty votes out of total of 100 and for these paid $2 to $5 apiece.

Now Its Supporter.

"And yet the Providence Journal, as the organ of the senior Senator, is to-day the most powerful influence in the State in support of the very thing which it formerly condemned.

But not content with the bribery of voters, every conceivable method of corruption is being resorted to. Leading Democrats have been approached by men who claim to be, and seem to be, agents of the senior Senator, and offered positions or thousands of dollars in cash to sell out their party.

"Moreover, tens of thousands of dolars are being promised to election officials to cheat the voters of the State in the count of the ballots for State officers and members of the General Assembly.

How love triumphed in the heart of a Southern society beauty over the cruel slanders of an anonymous letter is told in the beautiful November Household Number of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S Magazine Supplement.

CHEERS FOR HEARST SUIT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Amid great enthusiasm, Samuel Untermyer pointed out at a rousing mass meeting of business men the proper way to proceed against the criminal trusts of the country, which he declared constitute a menace to modern civilization.

Mr Untermyer said in part:

"If we were not callous to great public services the whole country would be ringing with the praises of William Randolph Hearst and his able counsel, Mr. Shearn, for the struggle they have made.

"Read a few extracts from the secret minutes of the coal combine unearthed in the Hearst case, and then tell me why these criminals have not been punished."

HARVARD DAILY PRINTS LETTER FROM PARKER

"Democrat," Issued To-day for First Time, Has Words of Thanks.

The Harvard Democrat is being sold to-day for the first time. The publication is supported by the Harvard Democratic Club, and will be published daily for Democratic campaign purposes. In its issue to-day is printed the following letter from Judge Parker to the club's secretary:

"Rosemount, Esopus, New York.

"Mr. Augustine Derby, Secretary Parker Democratic Club of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:

"Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the notification you were kind enough to send me on the formation of your club and the assurances of its support. Please convey to the club my appreciation of their efforts and my best wishes for their success in the campaign. Very truly yours,

"ALTON B. PARKER."

Professor Cyrus Macvane has a lengthy article on the Panama affair, in which he shows President Roosevelt's attitude on the question. Other articles are by Dean Nathaniel S. Shaler of the Lawrence Scientific School, Hon. Richard Olney and Charles Eliot Norton, the notable peace advocate.

HELD IN $6,000 IN STRAW BAIL CASE

Philip J. Braun, of Roxbury, put under arrest after being indicted by the Suffolk Grand Jury for giving straw bail, was held in $6,000 bonds for trial by Judge Sherman in the Superior Criminal Court to-day. He pleaded not guilty.

1,200 IN LINE FOR WATSON

It is expected that at least 1,200 men will march to-night in the parade preceding the rally in Faneuil Hall for J. A. Watson, of Roxbury, the independent candidate for sheriff of Suffolk County. The parade will form at Dudley street terminal and will march through Roxbury, Tremont, Northampton and Washington streets to the hall.

Mr. Watson's speech will be devoted to the Good Government Association, the Suffolk Bar Association, his opponent, Sheriff Seavey, and Martin M. Lomasney.

BALFOUR IMPROVING.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Premier Balfour, who had been suffering for several days with an attack of phlebitis of his left leg, is reported as being some better.

THE ORIGINAL
NO MONEY DOWN
CLOTHING ON
CREDIT HOUSE

This is the largest Credit Clothing House under one roof in the world, and we sell more clothing for Men, Women and Children on credit on our great and original No Money Down System than any other credit store in the world.

Our system of purchasing our clothing for spot cash and selling it on credit at cash prices, paying no commissions and giving no presents nor discounts, enables us to quote low prices not matched elsewhere. We are further strengthened in low price leadership by the exclusive manufacturing facilities we enjoy by having our own factory.

Every advantage of this unique system of selling Clothing on Credit on the easiest terms for No Money Down is reflected in our matchless low prices for clothing of guaranteed good quality

NO MONEY DOWN
BOYLE BROS
853 WASHINGTON ST

BUREAUS

We do not dwell on our low prices alone. We would emphasize, rather, the fact that our furniture is well made.

We are willing to rest our reputation on this bureau. It has four roomy, easy-running drawers. It may be fitted with either an oval or a square French plate mirror. The workmanship and finish would do credit to a $25.00 dresser.

Our Price $10.00

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US

A. McARTHUR CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS 16-26 CORNHILL

$80

WILL FURNISH

FOUR ROOMS COMPLETE

With substantial, up-to-date Furniture and Carpets.

Our Special Combination consists of

		Regular Price.
1	Iron Bed	3.00
1	Spring	2.50
1	Mattress	3.75
1	Pr. Blankets	2.00
1	Pr. Pillows	2.00
1	Oak Bureau	10.00
1	Oak Commode	4.50
1	Oak Table	1.50
1	Oak Chair	1.00
1	Oak Rocker	2.00
20	Yds. Matting	4.00
1	Sofa	12.00
1	Rocker	6.00
1	Arm Chair	5.00
1	Parlor Chair	4.00
1	Ladies' Chair	3.00
1	Mahogany Table	2.50
1	Rug Carpet	15.00
2	Pr. Lace Curtains	4.00
1	Oak Dining Table	6.75
4	Oak Dining Chairs	5.00
1	Art Square	7.50
1	Range and Pipe	14.50
1	Kitchen Table	2.50
2	Kitchen Chairs	1.00
16	Yds. Oilcloth	4.00
6	Shades	2.40
		$131.40

This Entire Outfit We Offer at

$80

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

The Plimpton-Hervey Co

5 UNION STREET

Open Saturday Ev'gs Opp. Faneuil Hall

For Woman's Eye

The emollient, sanative, antiseptic, cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA OINTMENT render them of priceless value to women, especially mothers.

Attention, Voters of Suffolk County!

(Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.)

If you are opposed to the Suffolk County Ring and Sheriff Seavey, and you will help me in my contest, kindly send your name and address, city or town, ward and precinct, to me in case you will volunteer for election day, Nov. 8, 1904.

JAMES A. WATSON, Candidate for Sheriff,

6 Bicknell Ave., Boston.

NEW AND ARTISTIC EFFECTS IN
FLOWERS
FRESH AND
FRAGRANT
J. NEWMAN & SONS
Cor. P. 51 TREMONT St.

Loose Leaf Systems
57-63 Franklin St., Boston
WARD'S

JUDGE SCORES MRS. BROWN FOR CONDUCT

Chicago Society Woman, Formerly of Brookline, Has Had Allowance Cut in Two.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

Mrs. Catherine G. Brown, formerly Miss Caulkins of Brookline, the Chicago society woman, who occupied the Follet cottage at Marblehead last Summer and is being sued for divorce by her husband, Charles E. Brown, millionaire clubman, was severely scored by Judge Tuley, say dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN from Chicago.

Another trouble was added to her already long list, when the court ordered that she give up the Brown home on Prairie avenue and that her monthly allowance be cut from $200 to $100.

Testimony Was Sustained.

Testimony throughout the trial was of a sensational nature. Bartenders, housemaids and private detectives were witnesses. One barkeeper swore he sold her twenty quarts of Scotch whiskey. Little was known about Mrs. Brown at Marblehead. The family kept by itself. Two detectives constantly watched Mrs. Brown and her house.

The real fight throughout the case has been to retain the custody of their only child, Leddie Brown. At present the child is with his father and during the Summer the father would not let Mrs. Brown go near the boy.

The divorce proceedings began several months ago. At that time Judge Dunne ordered her to vacate her home or forfeit the alimony. She chose to keep her home and defied the court to put her out.

Was Brookline Girl.

Mrs. Brown is a beautiful woman. She was before her marriage to Brown, Miss Catherine Caulkins, a member of Brookline's most exclusive set.

In August Mrs. Brown engaged in a pistol duel with a burglar, who entered her home. After she had fired three shots at the man and saw him fall she fainted.

HELD 4 MONTHS AS A DESERTER

Thomas J. Walsh of this city has been granted his liberty in New York after being held four months on suspicion of being a deserter from the United States Navy. Walsh arrived in Boston to-day.

Walsh enlisted in the navy as an assistant engineer and served his term of four years. After being discharged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard he was drugged in a Brooklyn saloon and his discharge papers were stolen.

Walsh was arrested on suspicion of being a deserter. When arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court he was ordered held pending an investigation of his record. The report from Washington to the effect that he had been honorably discharged was received yesterday.

GAS ENGINE EXPLODES.

An investigation is being made to-day into the causes leading to the explosion of a gas engine in the store of William Armstrong, No. 1325 Tremont street, Roxbury, which blew out the plate glass show window and caused an alarm of fire to be sent in.

"How I got rid of eighty pounds of my charming self in one year," by the woman who did it, in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S Magazine Supplement.

DANCING CLASS CLOSED TO BEAUTIFUL CHILD

THERESA GORDON. PHOTO BY GREEN.

CHILD BARRED FROM DANCING CLASS.

Teacher Explains. but Case of Miss Theresa Gordon Stirs Sharon Society.

Heart-broken because she and her girl friend, Miss Freda Bernstein, have been refused admission to Miss Alice Hardy's private dancing class in Sharon, Miss Theresa Gordon, a beautiful Jewish girl of Sharon, has to-day the small consolation of hearing that the teacher, Miss Hardy, "has no particular dislike to Jewish girls."

Special dispatches from Miss Hardy's home in New Haven, Conn., to-day, quote her as saying:

"I was asked to go to Sharon, Mass., to teach a private class of thirty of the daughters of the most prominent people of the town. I went there to give them their first lesson when I was approached by some prominent Jewish people and asked if their daughters would be allowed to join.

"I replied I would see what could be done. The matter was taken by me to the society people who got up the class and they did not deem it advisable to allow any others to join, as the class was strictly a private one and they thought thirty was enough.

"There are no Jewish girls in the class at the present time. I have no particular dislike for them, but in my experience have never been called upon to teach them."

The two girls and their parents and friends believe, however, they were refused because they are Jewish and not because the class is filled. The fathers threaten to go to law about it.

Harris R. Gordon, Theresa Gordon's father, is treasurer of the Union Rubber Company of Milford, whose office is in Boston. He is one of the heaviest taxpayers in Sharon. He says:

"They have taken others into the class since these girls were denied. My daughter is heartbroken. She burst into tears when she was told the class was filled and she could not enter. She seemed to know what was the trouble. She said to me: 'O, papa, papa, is it true that a Jewish child is not as good as any other children?'"

Mrs. Charles Brooks, one of the society matrons, says:

"If these two girls had joined Miss Hardy would have lost half her class membership. The class is private and the teacher has a right to say who shall be in it."

MAN HUNT IN AUTOS; RUN HIM DOWN IN WOOD

Arrest Youth Charged with Holding Maynard Woman up at Revolver's Point.

MAYNARD, Nov. 4. Policemen and sheriffs in automobiles, after an all afternoon man hunt, ran down their quarry in a wooded plot on the Stow road, where he yielded in face of a half dozen revolvers.

The man, who gave his name as Joseph Landry, of Worcester, aged twenty, stopped at the home of Mrs. J. Foskett, of Mill street, and asked for a glass of water. When she returned from her kitchen to the door of her residence with the water for the polite and well-dressed young stranger, he said:

"I want some money."

"I haven't any money in the house," was the response of Mrs. Foskett.

"I want money and I want it quick," sharply retorted the man, and the next moment Mrs. Foskett was looking down the barrel of a loaded revolver.

Covered Her with Pistol.

"Quick," again demanded the man, as Mrs. Foskett reeled back against the side of the door while the weapon still covered her.

'I will look for some,' stammered Mrs. Foskett, now thoroughly frightened, and she left the door while the man stepped inside to wait.

Instead of looking for money, Mrs. Foskett left the house by the rear door and ran across a field to the residence of Mrs. C. F. Connor, which she reached in an exhausted condition. Mrs. Connor ran to the car barn of the C., M. & H. Street Railroad nearby, where she informed Superintendent John W. Ogden of the affair, who telephoned to the police, who joined with the reserve men waiting to take charge of cars, and started the man hunt.

Man Hunt Soon Begins.

The stranger led a merry chase over Summer Hill and through the woods adjoining, where he made good his escape. A party in charge of Policeman John Connor was soon in pursuit in the big touring car of Town Clerk Charles H. Persons, followed by a number of other automobiles.

The course taken was along Summer street to Stow, and just before reaching the latter town a passer-by notified the searching party that a man had just gone into a field by the roadside. Connors followed and soon found the fugitive hiding behind a tree. He surrendered.

Mrs. Osborn, the noted creator of fashions, tells all about the latest and smartest skirts and the correct materials for making them in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S unmatched Magazine Supplement.

HER DOLL LOST, A DUMB CHILD SPEAKS AGAIN

NORTH ADAMS, Nov. 4.—Mabel Vitalis, aged six, whose skull was fractured a month ago, and who surprised the physicians and nurses at the hospital by living, in spite of the removal of a considerable section of the skull, has spoken for the first time since the accident, thus almost completing one of the most remarkable cures on record in the local hospital.

For days the child has been in possession of all her faculties except speech, and the nurses have tried every method to induce her to talk again, but in vain.

Finally one of the nurses hid one of the dolls with which Mabel has played and then teased her about it until the child was almost desperate. The nurse was about to give up the attempt, when the child suddenly screamed, "I know where it is."

Instantly the doll was produced by the nurse, and the child kept on talking until she had become accustomed again to the use of her voice.

The news that the child could talk again travelled quickly through the hospital, and nurses and patients showed the utmost interest. Dr. F. D. Stafford, her physician, was not informed that the child could talk before he went into the ward for his daily visit, and was astonished when the child looked up brightly and said, "Good morning, Dr. Stafford."

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble, by Getting Down to First Principles.

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent eastern cities, by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble; the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability, making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business, and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even renounced my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement.

"Friends had often advised me to try a well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advertised medicines nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine would touch my case.

"To make a long story short I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal, and occasionally a tablet between meals, when I felt any feeling of nausea or discomfort.

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health, and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to cure completely, and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar, and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia.

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained, and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptic pepsin (government test), malt diastase and other natural digestives, which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, give the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food; stimulants and nerve tonics never give real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sells them and considers them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach trouble.

FERRYBOAT CUT IN TWO; TWO OTHERS IN CRASH

ACCIDENTS AT NEW YORK IMPERIL MANY LIVES, BUT ONLY 20 HORSES DROWN.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—There were two accidents in the harbor to-day by which many lives were imperilled. The big Norwich line steamer City of Lowell, coming down the East River in the fog to-day, ran into the ferryboat Columbia of the Wall street line and cut her clean in two. In order to save the passengers the City of Lowell made fast to the sinking boat, and after taking off her passengers shoved her to the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn, where she sank.

Everybody on board the ferryboat, so far as is known, escaped before she sank, but some twenty horses attached to trucks went down with her. Every effort was made to cut the horses free from the trucks so they would have at least a chance to swim for safety.

Had Discharged Crowd.

If the accident had happened while the ferryboat was on the way to Manhattan instead of on the return trip to Brooklyn, the loss of life would have been great. The City of Lowell was moving swiftly down the river, in spite of the fog, but, according to her captain, she was sounding her foghorn and keeping close to the Brooklyn shore, where the fog was lightest.

The Columbia had discharged her passengers at the foot of Wall street, Manhattan, and with the few that she was taking to Brooklyn was cutting right across the path of the Sound steamers, which get in early and round the Battery about this time.

Captain William Cates, of the Columbia, didn't hear the City of Lowell's loud tooting, or at least if he did, he thought it was some distance away, and kept right on his course.

Suddenly the sharp prow of the steamer loomed up alongside of him, there was a crash, and the ferryboat crumbled like paper before the heavy Sound steamer.

Tied to Ferryboat.

The greatest excitement prevailed at once on both boats. The captain of the City of Lowell swung his vessel around and made fast to the two pieces of ferryboat, which were only held together by a little planking. Then he yelled for everybody aboard to get on the City of Lowell. There was a great scrambling and finally every person got safely aboard. There were some twenty passengers and the crew.

Before leaving the boat the truckmen tried to cut their horses loose, but the boat was settling so fast that it was impossible and the horses were drowned.

The City of Lowell shoved the Columbia over to the foot of Joralemon street, where she sank.

Many Lives in Peril.

Not long after the Columbia was rammed and sunk by the Lowell another collision, which threatened to involve great loss of life, occurred between the ferryboats Somerset, of the Fulton Ferry line, and the Garden City, of the Long Island Railroad Ferry line.

The Somerset, which was crowded to the rails with passengers, was rammed amidships on the port side by the Garden City, smashing in the sides of the boat, breaking the paddle wheel and throwing the passengers into a state of wild excitement and fright.

The injured boat, however, proceeding with one paddle wheel and a bad list to port, made the Wall street ferry slips, and there discharged her passengers. The Garden City, seeing that the boat would not sink, went on her way with a shattered rail.

Do you want 80-cent gas? Sign the BOSTON AMERICAN petition, printed on page 2, and get all your friends to sign it.

LABOR
News of the Unions

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

Contributions to this column should be addressed to the Labor Editor, BOSTON AMERICAN. The editor will be glad to receive and print brief reports of meetings, elections and social gatherings of general interest to union labor.

"THE correct Principles of Trade Unionism" was the subject of an address before Local Alliance No. 185, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, by Samuel J. French of New York, member of the general executive board of the Alliance.

The speaker explained that the Alliance takes a position in the economic field similar to that of the Socialist Labor party in the political field. He claimed that the American Federation of Labor type of union could no longer lead because of its adherence to antiquated ideas of "craft autonomy; mutual interests of capitalist and laborer, no politics in the union, etc.," which, the speaker asserted, rendered it impotent in the struggle with modern capitalism. The necessity for economic organization exists, the speaker stated, and the machinists and all others should join one that recognized the need of voting as they strike and seeking for abolition of the wages system altogether.

TO FORM NEW UNION.

Brushmakers of Boston will meet for the purpose of forming a union in St. Andrew's Hall, No. 987 Washington street, to-night.

Among the speakers will be President F. H. McCarthy of the Boston Central Labor Union, Vice-President Philip H. Sweet of the Massachusetts American Federation of Labor, Secretary-Treasurer Dennis D. Driscoll of the Massachusetts American Federation of Labor, I. R. Crozier of the Carriage and Wagon Workers and Peter Collins of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103.

THIRD $450 FOR STRIKERS.

The special assessment being levied on the membership of Boston Cigarmakers' Union for the benefit of the strikers in Fall River will amount to $450 this week, and a check for this amount will be forwarded to-morrow.

This sum will be the third donation made by the cigarmakers, each of the previous ones having been for a like amount.

LABOR NOTES.

Machinists' Union, No. 264, at a meeting in Machinists' Hall, Wells Memorial Building, donated $10 to the striking steamfitters.

Stonemasons' Union, No. 9, further considered merging interests with the various Bricklayers' Unions of this city. Two new members were admitted and four applications rejected.

The Municipal School for the Study of Electricity will open to-night at No. 310 Centre street, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Freight Clerks' Assembly, No. 1,793, A. F. of L., will hold its fifth annual ball in Hougham's Hall, Charlestown, Wednesday night, November 23.

Icemen's Union, No. 171, now meets the first and third Thursday nights at No. 164 Canal street, instead of at Turn Hall, as heretofore.

Bartenders' Union will hold its annual ball in Odd Fellows' Hall December 12.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

United Cigar Stores
Retail System
means
Absolute Protection
against Substitution

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Campaign Hat Bands
(IN FIVE COLORS)

Parker —AND— Davis | Roosevelt —AND— Fairbanks | Watson —AND— Tibbles

A Special Election Cut-Out Supplement
FREE
With Every Copy of Next Sunday's
Boston Sunday American
PRICE, 5 CENTS EVERYWHERE

The highest-grade, lowest-priced clothing that bears the Union Label is Morse-made.

Whatever your ideas of personal decoration may be —extreme or conventional —you'll find surest satisfaction here.
Men's Suits $10 to $30.
Men's Overcoats $10 to $45.
All Morse-Made "Superior."

Our $3.00 Hats are uncommonly good.

Open Saturday Night Until 10

Everything that Men and Boys Wear
Leopold Morse Co.
Designers and Makers of "Superior" Ready-to-Wear Union-Made Clothing
WASHINGTON AND BRATTLE STS.

CORONA COLT CORRECT.

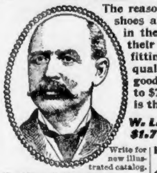
Men of discriminating style are buying shiny shoes for street and office wear as well as dress.

No other leather is quite so correct. CORONA COLT, made by the Corona Kid Company of Boston, is admitted by the entire shoe manufacturing trade to be the most beautiful and satisfactory shiny leather produced.

It's dressy, comfortable, easy to keep clean and chock full of wear.

No other shiny leather but CORONA COLT is used in

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN



The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys.

Write for new illustrated catalog.
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets Will Not Turn Brassy.
G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Boston:
635-637 WASHINGTON STREET. | 115-117 SUMMER STREET. | 130 HANOVER STREET below Washington St.
391 WASHINGTON STREET. | 82 COURT STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.
NEW CHICKERING uprights and grands at prices that will appeal to careful buyers. Warerooms 180 Tremont st.; write us to-day.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.
WEBER PIANO—A fine Weber taken in exchange; splendid value; write us to-day.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.
STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, standard make, just the right piano for church, hall or artist's studio; cost $1,600 new; our price $175; will rent.

Wood Piano Co., 180 Tremont St.
WRITE us to-day for full list of bargains.

ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER.
SEVERAL of these fine instruments, $100; one Aeolian, cost $400, with lot of music, a bargain; see this instrument. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

$40—STEINWAY PIANO—$40
COLONIAL design, tone is good, but case needs little repairing; I must sell quickly. Address G-40, Boston American.

CHICKERING PIANO $85.
FULL iron frame, handsomely carved, rich, full tone, cost $700 when new, will sell this week for $85. Address D-172, Boston American.

LADY will store her beautiful upright piano with refined private family who will use it carefully. All I ask is for you to pay hauling. Write O 80, Boston American.

HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT PIANO—Mellow, exquisite tone; cabinet work shows hardly any wear. K 31, Boston American.

WE want to sell upright piano, made by Henry F. Miller, nice tone and action. Address G 22, Boston American.

$93 HENRY F. MILER upright piano, a beauty, bench and scarf included; make appointment. Write X-119, Boston American.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DIVORCE,
ACCIDENT and bankruptcy cases promptly and vigorously handled; bills collected; correspondence solicited; call or address Evening Law Office, 83 Dartmouth St., Boston.

NOTICE—DIVORCES AT 47 COURT ST.
Troubles of any kind; free advice; successful; easy payments, lowest rates. Office of lawyer, CHAS. C. ALLEN, Room 11, 47 Court st.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Savin Hill; owner going to Europe; new 2-family house, 11 rooms; 2 baths; 2 furnaces; 2 entrances; 5,240 feet land; excellent neighborhood; $4,200, $400 down, balance 5 per cent. FRED K. J. STARK, 82 Devonshire st.

FOR SALE—Two new double houses and others, practically new; good location; all modern improvements; good investment; to live in or for letting. Apply to OTTO OLSON, 630 Broadway, or residence, 10 Spencer ave., Tel. 500-7, Som.

CLARENDON HILLS—Two nice lots, 6,000 feet each, perfectly level; $425 each, $100 down, balance 5 per cent. F. J. STARK, 82 Devonshire st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having transferred his license from the market district, where he has been located the past 35 years, to the shoe and leather district, will be pleased to see and hear from his many friends and patrons, both in and out of town, where in the future as in the past he will strive to serve and please them with a first-class line of bottled goods; the best $4 per gallon rye whiskey there is in Boston for $3.70; express paid to any part of New England; also a full line of pure California wines. Very truly, C. W. H. SANBORN, 122 Bedford st., Boston.

PURE WHISKEY, Gin and Old Rum—100 proof, 50 cents, full quart. THOS. SNOW & SONS, 59 North Market st. Estab. nearly 100 years.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE and birds, rugs, ranges, parlor stoves, lamps, etc. Very easy terms. $1.00 each week will pay for $50.00 worth of goods; payments can be sent by mail. Free delivery to all parts of New England. Fashionable goods. See our Mission goods. Morris Chairs, $3.48 to $25.00. Desks, etc. 1,000 choice imported male canaries. Some are worth $5 to $10, for choice $1.98. Brass Cages $1.00. A bird and cage for all buyers of $50 worth of goods. Wholesale price for spot cash.
GUY'S, 80 CANAL ST., BOSTON.

SEWING MACHINES.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE of machines, all makes:

Domestic	$15.00, regular price	$45.00
Standard Rotary	25.00, regular price	45.00
Drop-head Household	21.50, regular price	60.00
Drop-head Davis	29.50, regular price	60.00
Drop-head White Rotary	39.50, regular price	65.00
Drop-head Singer	29.50, regular price	60.00
Wilcox & Gibbs	33.00, regular price	75.00

STANDARD ROOMS, 173 Tremont St.

THE BALLROOM.

HARRY ELLSWORTH MUNROE, Winthrop Hall, Upham's Cor., Dor.; Eberle Hall, Union sq., Somerville; classes, assemblies and private lessons; tel. 112-2 Dor.; residence 32 Virginia st., Dor.

PROF. HEINEMANN'S ACADEMY, finest in Boston; beginners' class, Tues and Thurs.; advanced class, Friday; socials, Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening, with music; lady or gentleman teacher (circulars). 176 Tremont st.; telephone.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCED RATES
Joy Line to New York
$2.50 ONE WAY | Ask for information | $4.50 ROUND TRIP
S. D. PITTS, Agt., 308 Congress St. Phone Main 6460

STOVES, ETC.

MAGEE, Crawford, Hub and Glenwood ranges, $12.50; with water front $15.50. ALBEE'S, 99 Blackstone st.

SEVERAL large furnaces, almost new, at low prices; also pipe and registers. ALBEE'S, 99 Blackstone st.

PERSONALS.

PROFESSIONAL man, fine practice and immensely wealthy, desires immediately deserving, industrious wife. Address MR. BROWN, 103 Hudson av., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! MRS. DR. ROBERTS'
Monthly Remedies save thousands of women from suicide; don't fret or worry; absolutely safe and sure; $5,000 for case I fail to relieve in 24 hours; at office or mail, $2. 133 Tremont st.; hours, 9-7; Sun., 1-5.

MRS DR ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.
My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

DR. EMMONS, 170 Tremont Street.
WOMEN We will positively guarantee to cure all female diseases for small fee. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. It will cost you nothing to call and talk your case over and may save you many dollars. Lady physician if preferred. Lying-in hospital. Write for free book. Hrs. 9 to 7. Open Sundays 12 to 2.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.
OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-7; Sun. 12-2.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9 to 9; Sundays 10 to 3.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialists in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8, Sundays 11-3.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE, I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

SPECIAL offer to women; information free about Dr. Martinet's Famous French Female Pills; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address T. & P. Chemical Co., Box 215 B., Bridgeport, Ct.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Experienced linemen immediately, ready for work. Apply to M. K. KENDALL & CO., 32 Oliver street.

1000 MEN AND BOYS WANTED DAILY—Shaves 1c. to 15c.; haircuts 2c. to 25c. HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

YOU CAN EARN $25 weekly after 3 months in the Boston School of Piano Tuning; send for circular. 18 Boylston st.

WANTED—Plumbers. Apply to 403 Broadway, Chelsea.

WANTED—50 first-class solicitors to place the Recording Home Bank, a present of all presents for Christmas; commission 50 cts. 15 Court sq., room 20, KENDAL.

YARD MAN wanted, one used to handling lumber and dry house. Apply to H. F. ROSS, 106 Devonshire st., 12 to 1 daily.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DRESSCUTTING, dressmaking taught; now is the time to begin; exhibition fall patterns this week. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 25 Winter st.

WANTED—At once, girls to run glueing machines in folding box department. None but experienced help need apply at 32 Green st.

WINTER RESORTS.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, the Wonderland of California, on line of the Southern Pacific, traversing Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York; 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SAFES.

SAFES—75 second-hand, all makes and sizes, taken in exchange, for sale very cheap to make room for new goods. THE MOSLER SAFE CO., 51 Sudbury st., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, about 3 weeks ago, a small gold cross with white enamel face; the ends of arms set in diamonds; black enamel centre with letters E. X.; name J. Donaldson on back; reward. Address N. 12, Boston American.

AUTOMOBILES.

$25 SECOND-HAND runabouts and touring cars in stock; steam machines $150 and upwards, gasoline, $175 and upwards. We will sell your machine for small commission. E. P. BLAKE CO., 73 Sudbury.

PATENTS.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston—The only office designing machinery, soliciting patents, conducting patent suits; send for pamphlet; draftsmen supplied by day. Tel. M. 5146.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILL MR. CHARLES QUINN kindly communicate with his wife by letter to the General Delivery, Boston Postoffice, Boston?

BOARD AND ROOMS.

40 GRAY STREET—Kitchen and square room, everything complete for housekeeping; heated.

If You Want
To Buy, Sell or Rent
Real Estate

If you want to buy or sell your business. If you want help, boarders, a situation. If you have any special want, you can supply it through the classified columns of the

Sunday American

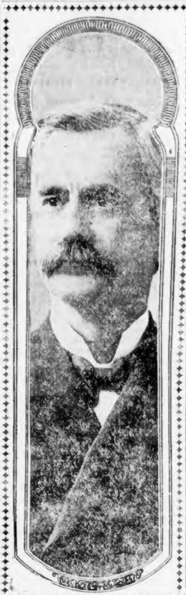
GIVE EVERY POLICEMAN A DAY OFF, REV. A. C. DIXON

Pastor Says Sabbath Rest Is an Absolute Necessity for Man.

Because he believes that one day's rest in seven is a physical, mental, moral and spiritual necessity for the well being of man the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, has petitioned the Police Board to allow the members of the force at least one Sunday a month off that they may have an opportunity to go to church.

Judge Emmons said that the board had received the petition, but had had no time to take action upon it. He said that some of the men had their days off now on Sunday, but would give no intimation as to what would be done with Dr. Dixon's request.

In writing his opinion for the BOSTON AMERICAN upon the question of the necessity of one day's rest in seven, Dr. Dixon declares that there is no reason except inordinate greed to justify a corporation in refusing it.



REV. A. C. DIXON.

By Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon,
Of Ruggles Street Baptist Church.

The city of Boston is rich enough to afford to let its public officials have one day of rest in seven, whether they go to church or not. The city will receive better service as a result.

The rest of one day in seven is a physical necessity. Even horse demand it. A man who used many horses in street car travel stated to a meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" that his company by not working their horses on Sunday made a saving of twelve per cent.

In the settlement of the West it was found that parties who did not travel on Sundays usually reached their destinations sooner and in better condition than those who did. Several years ago the French Minister of Marine gave orders that no workmen be employed in the dockyards on the Sabbath, and gave as his reason that a man cn do more by resting one day than by working seven days in the week. Mr. Wilkie, the painter, declared that the artists of his acquaintance who worked on Sunday were soon disqualified from working at all.

France, in her hatred of the church and the Bible, once decided to observe every tenth day instead of the seventh, but it would not work. Many people observed the seventh day as an extra holiday. The law of our being demands rest one day in seven rather than one in five or ten. Coleridge was not extravagant when he said: "I feel that God by giving the Sabbath has given fifty-two springs in the year." And Macaulay says: "Man, the machine of machines, is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with liveller spirits, with renewed corporal vigor."

A Mental Necessity.

The Sabbath is a mental necessity. I heard Dwight L. Moody, a man of wide observation, say that a large per cent. of the rich men he knew who refused to keep the Sabbath died of softening of the brain. William Wilberforce declared that many public men who began life with him found an early grave, some being maniacs and others suicides, and he attributed their premature and untimely end to their disregard of the Sabbath.

A professor of hygiene in Leipzig University said: "If religion calls the seventh day the day of the Lord, the hygienists will call Sunday the day of man."

The Sabbath in some form is a moral necessity. Statistics prove that more than 90 per cent of all criminals were habitual Sabbath breakers. An English chaplain of prisons declares that during twenty-eight years of service he had made it a point to see in private those who were charged with capital offences, and that he did not remember a single case among them all where the party had not been a Sabbath breaker, and many of them assured him that Sabbath breaking was the first step in their course of crime.

So conservative a writer as William Blackstone, the great commentator on law, says: "A corruption of morals usually follows a profanation of the Sabbath." A man in Boston who had to do with street railways a few years ago gave as his opinion that the dishonesty of conductors was promoted by the running of cars on Sunday. And the explanation is easy. If men are taught to break one of the ten commandments, why may they not break them all, if it appears to be to their financial advantage to do so?

Sunday Work Demoralizing.

The cashier of a bank, who was some time ago sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing, accused the president of the bank of being largely responsible for it, because the president compelled him to work on the Sabbath. If a man requires his employes to desecrate the Sabbath, let them not be srupised if these employes take from his purse; for the average man will argue that if the employer has a right to rob God of his day, why should he object if some one robs him of his money?

It will hardly be denied by any Christian that the Sabbath is a spiritual necessity; that Christianity cannot exist without the Sabbath, and that a Christian man who is compelled by dire necessity to work on the Sabbath finds it very difficult to maintain his spiritual life.

Thus we see that the whole man, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, demands rest one day in seven, and the city of Boston is interested in maintaining the very highest type of manhood among its policemen. They should be men who have the highest respect for the law of the land; and that they may do so, they should be allowed to express their respect for the law of God. The reaction in New England against what is known as puritanicalism, of which little really existed among the early Puritans, has been so great that in the minds of some even morality is bad form. There must be a spice of transgression of law, human or divine, to make an occasion enjoyable. The guardians of law certainly cannot afford to foster such a sentiment.

Says City Is Rich Enough to Give the Men One Day in Seven.

If the city of Boston shall set the example of permitting its officials to observe the Sabbath, then the great corporations will be forced to consider the subject also. There is no reason except that of inordinate greed which can justify a rich corporation in refusing to their workmen one day of rest in seven, which we know that they desire. And such corporations can really afford to pay seven days' wages for six days' work much better than they can afford to work their men seven days in the week.

CUT GOWNS LOW FOR THE KAISER

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—At an opera performance here, at which the Emperor was present, many women were refused admission because they wore high-neck gowns instead of low-neck, His Majesty having commanded that full evening dress be worn whenever he attends the opera.

Many of the women borrowed scissors from attendants and clipped their bodices to meet the requirements.

There were some amusing and some painful scenes in the corridors and ante-rooms, where the floors were soon strewn with fragments of women's apparel.

Do you want 80-cent gas? Sign the BOSTON AMERICAN petition, printed on page 2, and get all your friends to sign it.

LIKE WOMEN'S NEW PRISON

Boston's new prison for women, at Deer Island, the finest women's prison building in the United States, has been formally inspected by the members of both branches of the City Government. They have pronounced it superb.

The new building has been completed after three years of hard work. It will accommodate 367 prisoners and thirty-four matrons, and cost $270,000. Penal Institution Commissioner John B. Martin expects to formally open the building on Thanksgiving Day, when all the furnishings will be complete.

In addition to the new building, the new steamer Monitor, built at a cost of $75,000, goes officially into commission to-day.

SWEETHEART GONE; GIRL TRIES TO DIE

Because her parents broke up her youthful romance, fourteen-year-old Josie Domico of No. 196 Norfolk avenue, Roxbury, attempted suicide at her home yesterday afternoon, by swallowing a quantity of paris green, and now lies in a dangerous condition at the Boston City Hospital. She recently became engaged to a young man and when her parents learned of this they promptly broke up the match.

SHOW ENGLISH GROWNFLOWERS

The chrysanthemum is king at Horticultural Hall this week. Nothing could be finer than the annual show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which will hold forth for the remainder of the week. The three notable exhibits of this kind are made by Mrs. John L. Gardner, E. A. Clark and Mrs. C. C. Converse and Mrs. Lester Leland.

Mr. Eben Jordan has sent in 70 fine blossoms, which his gardener, Alexander Adam, has arranged very beautifully in vases. Herbert Dumaresq, Edmund W. Converse, P. W. Moen estate and Jason S. Bailey are among those who have sent in very fine displays.

Much surprise is manifested at an exhibit from the estate of D. Willis James of Madison, N. J., brought here by William Duckham. This special feature is a collection of 31 chrysanthemums, cut in England Oct. 17, exhibited in London Oct. 19, where they received a gold medal, and shipped to New York Oct. 23, thence to Boston.

DATTO ALI TO GIVE UP.

MANILA, Nov. 4.—The Datto Ali, the rebellious Moro leader, who, on the pretext of resistance to the anti-slavery law, has been waging warfare with the American troops, has sent a message to Major-General Wood requesting an interview, with a view to surrendering. General Wood has granted the request.

WOUNDED BY A WOMAN; DEAD

In response to a telegram from the St. Louis police, stating his brother, Benjamin Jenkins, was dead from knife wounds received July 24 in the Luzon restaurant of the World's Fair, Frank F. Jenkins, a bookkeeper for the American Woolen Company, whose offices are in the Ames building, left last night for St. Louis to bring back the body.

Jenkins's wounds were received while ordering a party of white women and Filipino soldiers from the place. He objected to the behavior of the women and one of them stabbed him. The attack was so sudden that Jenkins was dazed. When he recovered his senses the party had gone.

The dead man was forty years old and unmarried. He has an aged father and mother living in Andover, Mass. For years he had travelled over the country managing various enterprises.

Dispatches from St. Louis state that the police have been asked to rearrest the six women alleged to be connected with the affair. Charges of murder will be pressed.

CARNEGIE A RECTOR.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—St. Andrews' University has re-elected Andrew Carnegie rector for a term of three years.

MRS. LAWSON IS BACK IN BOSTON

Back from "Dreamwold," their Summer home, Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, weak but convalescent from a serious illness, is comfortably resting at the Charlesgate West, Back Bay, residence. Mrs. Lawson came from "Dreamwold" in a special train consisting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's private parlor invalid car and an engine. The run of twenty-six miles between Egypt and the South terminal station was made in twenty-nine minutes, the fastest run ever made on the South Shore service.

Boys' Knockabout Shoe

OUR KNOCKABOUT HORSE-HIDE SHOE FOR BOYS IS MEETING WITH GREAT FAVOR, BECAUSE OF ITS EXTREME DURABILITY AND COMFORT.

This Shoe is made on an orthopedic last, with waterproof sole, blucher cut. The Shoe is practically impervious to moisture and will take a very high polish. Sizes 13 to 6.

$3.00

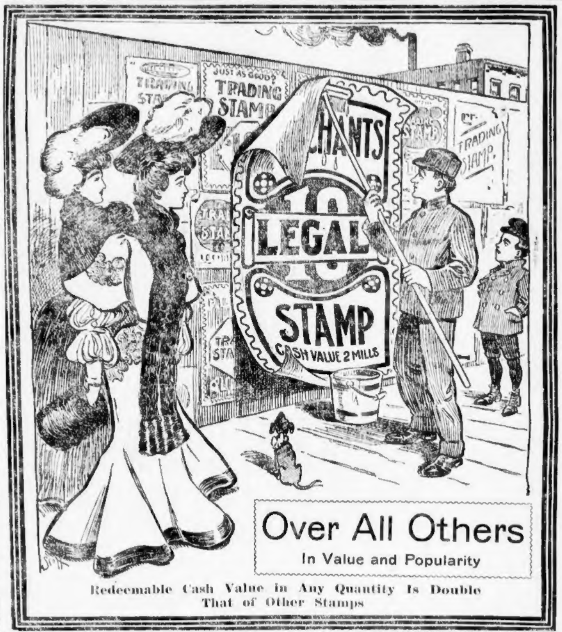
A. Shuman & Co.
Boston

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried you will never be without them in the family."
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES


TRADING STAMPS
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MERCHANTS 10 LEGAL STAMP CASH VALUE 2 MILLS

Over All Others
In Value and Popularity

Redeemable Cash Value in Any Quantity Is Double That of Other Stamps

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

Details of Another Case.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

"I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rectify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

Who Will Be Our Next President? Who Will Be Our Next Governor?
Election Day Is Coming!

YOU SHOULD KEEP POSTED

on what is being done by all parties in the campaign.
The one way to keep posted is to read next Sunday's

BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN

It will be the Greatest Political Number Ever Issued in New England.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY NOTED WRITERS:

GREAT MAGAZINE SECTION

Magnificently illustrated full-page articles on subjects of live human interest. Fashions, by Mrs. Osborn. Amazing puzzles for the children.

CAMPAIGN HAT BANDS IN FIVE COLORS

A Special Election Cut-Out Supplement, for young and old alike, free with every copy of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Can be used for any party.

WORLD-FAMOUS COMIC SUPPLEMENT

"Little Jimmy" *Happy Hooligan* *Willie Jones and Little Kitty*
Katzenjammer Kids *Alphonse and Gaston* *Lulu and Leander*
Handy Man and His Tiger *A Mule Named "Maud"*

Special—Next Sunday—Montmorency Hooligan really sails for Europe this time; the return of Alphonse and Gaston.—A Funny-Face Cut-Out for the children.—A 50-cent sheet of Music free.—All these exclusive features go with next Sunday's

Boston Sunday American—Price 5 Cents Everywhere

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

HARVARD TEAM HAS NO END OF NERVE

BY ROBERT P. KERNAN,

Captain Harvard 1902 Eleven.

If fight and fight alone can carry the Harvard team victoriously through the remainder of the season, the eleven looked like a winning one yesterday afternoon. However, that practically was the only encouraging characteristic of the day's work, the general play being very ragged.

The preliminary practice was devoted entirely to coaching the ends. Every available man in the university has been taken on to the squad in an endeavor to overcome this during weakness, brought out in the Pennsylvania game. Leary must have been struck with terrific force during that game, as he lost several teeth and as yet has not recovered from the effects of the blow. If he is able to resume practice soon he will make a formidable candidate for one position.

While Nichols and Sperry punted to the backs, Hallowell, '91, took charge of the ends, and sent them down under kicks, allowing them to tackle the runner. Mathews and Pruyn appeared to good advantage in the work, but some of the men seemed utterly unable to leave their feet in diving at the man.

Backs in End Plays.

After doing this work for twenty minutes the backs were lined up and called upon to run one end play after another, the ends attempting to break up these plays. This proved to be very good practice, and before it had been stopped the ends were meeting the plays in a very effective and satisfactory manner. Pruyn, Mathews, Randall and Hall time and again tackled the runner for a loss.

In the first half of the game the varsity and substitutes faced each other, and the fight which ensued resulted in a draw, neither team being able to make any substantial headway in rushing the ball. After the first few plays the men became over-anxious, continually playing offside and holding. Brill and Parkinson were the chief, though by no means the only offenders. However, as the game progressed Brill steadied down and played much better.

In the second half the substitutes were taken out and replaced by the scrub eleven. Against the weaker team the varsity rushed the ball to the three-yard line, but was unable to push it over, allowing the second to gain possession of it and punt to midfield. This was the only time the ball was carried to within striking distance of the goal line during the entire game.

Meier Shows Up Well.

Individually several men played very good games. Meier was an important factor, both on the offence and defence.

Pruyn played a beautiful game at end, making several clean tackles in the open. He is very active, and succeeds in getting into every play.

Sperry showed improvement in his defensive work, besides making three or four good punts. With Nichols out of the game, he is undoubtedly the first choice for left halfback.

The guards, Shoenfuss and Squires, with Barney at centre, were not as strong as usual in the centre of the line. Shoenfuss was badly used up from the practice on the previous day, but the other men had no excuse for their poor showing.

The team has had a hard week, but with light work this afternoon they should be in good condition by to-morrow.

DELMONT WINS OVER FARREN BY KNOCKOUT

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—By a nice little bit of tact on the side, Al Delmont, of Medford, knocked out Jimmy Farren, of Baltimore, in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout before the Brighton A. C. of Scituate. When he was in close to his rival Delmont made a feint with his right and Farren put up his hands to block the blow. Instead "Del" shifted to his left and sent a crushing blow to Farren's jaw, which put the clever Oriole under cover for good.

While it lasted the mill was one of the most spectacular ever seen here. Farren seemed to be just as clever with his mitts as the Massachusetts lad. However, Delmont, with his left, scored repeatedly to different sections of Farren's body. In the first round the battling was even, but it was in the early part of the second that Delmont revealed his superiority.

HART WANTS BOUT; SANDY IS READY

Marvin Hart, the light heavy-weight, of Louisville, writes that after a long rest he is ready to meet any of the light heavy-weights of the world, George Gardner, Jack Root and Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, preferred. Hart has been in light training at his home preparing for a hard winter's campaign. Jack McCormick, the Philadelphia boxer, who manages Hart, would like to match his man against Joe Grim, and if Hart does not stop him Grim can have all the money.

Hart fails to mention Sandy Ferguson, who is ready to meet him, and will post a big forfeit any time.

TWO GIANTS SIGN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—John T. Brush is sure of two of his champion Giants for next year. Billy Gilbert, second baseman, and Frank Bowerman, the catcher, have accepted terms and signed contracts.

BROWN IN BASKETBALL

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Manager W. O. Swaffield of the Brown University basket ball team has completed his schedule. He has arranged games with all the leading New England colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and Amherst. Paul C. DeWolf, '05, who made such a record as a basket thrower, is captain. The complete schedule is as follows:

Wednesday, Jan. 11, Boston University at Providence; Saturday, Jan. 14, Trinity College at Providence; Wednesday, Jan. 18, Williams at Providence; Saturday, Jan. 21, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Providence; Thursday, Jan. 26, Harvard at Cambridge; Saturday, Jan. 28, Colgate at Providence; Wednesday, Feb. 1, Worcester Polytech at Providence; Saturday, Feb. 4, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; Saturday, Feb. 11, Holy Cross at Worcester; Wednesday, Feb. 15, M. I. T. at Providence; Saturday, Feb. 18, Harvard at Providence; Tuesday, Feb. 21, Syracuse at Providence; Friday, Feb. 24, Amherst at Amherst; Saturday, Feb. 25, Williams at Williamstown; Wednesday, March 1, Amherst at Providence; Saturday, March 4, Holy Cross at Providence; Wednesday, March 8, Yale at Providence; Saturday, March 11, Dartmouth at Providence.

Manager Swaffield still has Wednesday, Feb 8, an open date.

STRONG FIVE AT HOLY CROSS

Special to the Boston American.

WORCESTER, Nov. 4.—Basketball candidates at Holy Cross have begun preliminary work in response to the call of Coach J. Fred Powers. Although it is early to make any predictions as to the quality of the team which will represent the purple this coming Winter, it is believed that a season will be had as successful as last year's.

Some new material has reported for work and will be given a try-out. In addition, most of last year's team will report, as Reed, former captain; Spring, O'Toole, Dougherty, Connor and Captain Quinn are at the college. All but the captain are members of the football squad and will not report until the close of the outdoor sport.

The formation of the schedule is under way, and, as in former years, will contain contests with Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Boston University and Amherst.

Do you want 80-cent gas? Sign the BOSTON AMERICAN petition, printed on page 2, and get all your friends to sign it.

REDS ARE NOT AFTER PARENT

Special to the Boston American.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—President Hermann of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, declares there isn't the slightest truth in the story circulated broadcast throughout the country that he had offered a fabulous sum of money for Freddy Parent, of the champion Boston American club.

"We have never been after Parent," said Hermann. "The truth of the matter is that we have been after Bill Bradley, of the Clevelands and one other member of the same team. We have offered $25,000 for the Indian third baseman, but as yet we have not received any reply."

HOW TO BE AN IDEAL WIFE—Described by Linda Hull Larned in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S unrivalled Magazine Supplement.

LOWERY LOSES TO SAYERS

Special to the Boston American.

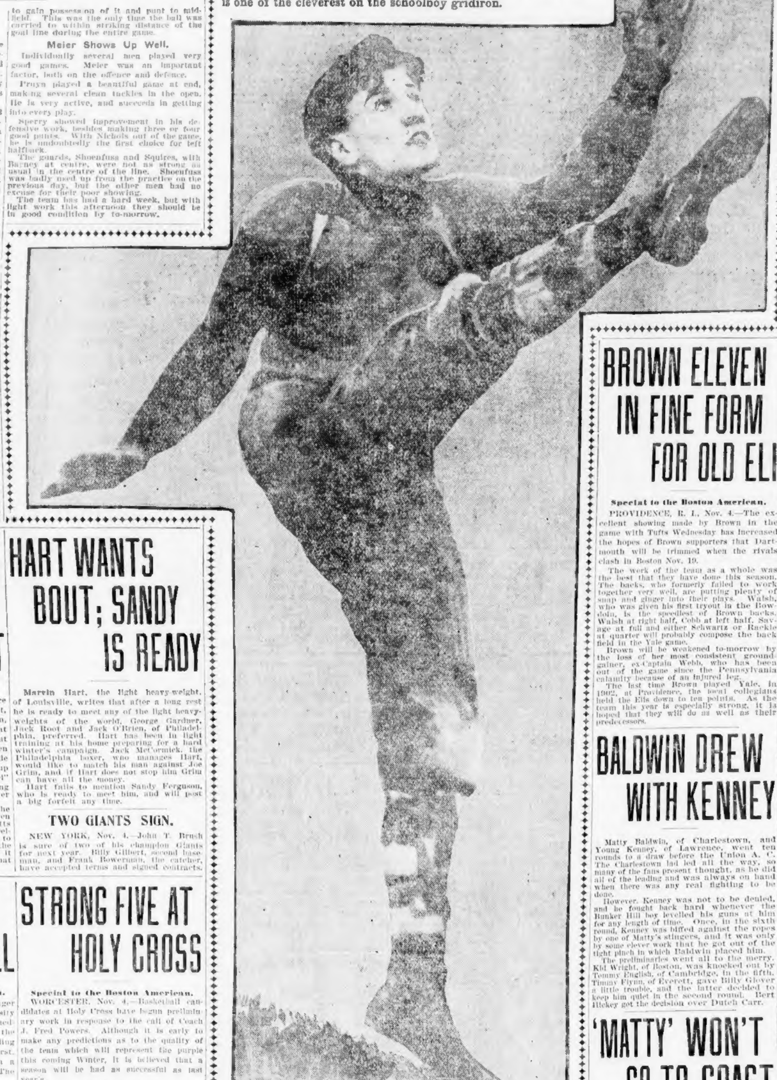
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Maurice Sayers, of Milwaukee, met a tartar in the West End Club last night when he tackled Jack Lowery, of New York. The Milwaukee man scored the most points, and received the decision on this basis. His margin of advantage, however, seemed neutralized by Lowery's steady countering. For the first rounds it seemed as if victory would be easy for Sayers. He landed cleaverly on Lowery, and evaded the latter's swings. Then the New York boy began to bore in aggressively, and the tide of battle looked as though it was turning.

Up to the sixth round Sayers had a bit the advantage. With a couple of pounds the best of it in the weight, he seemed to be able to swing his hand around in the clinches, but could never land with the arm free without receiving a counter from Lowery.

Midway in the fight Sayers's glove burst. Referee Sharp ordered the men to their corners and had the mitt changed. After three minutes delay the boys got together again, and from that period Lowery showed to better form.

CAPTAIN PARK, OF CAMBRIDGE M. T. SCHOOL

This is a photograph of Captain Park, of the Cambridge Manual Training School eleven, taken by a BOSTON AMERICAN camera man at the field in Cambridge. Park, who plays right half, is one of the cleverest on the schoolboy gridiron.



HILDEBRAND HAS GREAT RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—But eleven days are left of local racing, and then the season will close in this State. Eugene Hildebrand will head the list of riders in the East for the season, and his record is wonderful for a rider who has been in prominence only a year, as very little was known of his riding abilities until the meeting on the California tracks last Winter and the Eastern tracks the last season.

He now leads the riders at the Jamaica meeting, and at its close he will leave for California, where he will ride during the Winter. Several other riders are also scheduled to leave for New Orleans and the California tracks within a few days.

Interest centres in the race between the five jockeys who are only a few winnings apart for second place, and with the meetings at Aqueduct and Bennings they will have a battle of their own to see which rides the most winners.

In the last few weeks Crimmins and Travers have been showing good form in the saddle, and are now tied in the number of winning mounts for the Jamaica meeting. The records of the riders are as follows:

Jockeys—	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.
*Hildebrand	150	130	92	324
Redfern	74	78	51	205
O'Neil	69	51	42	148
*Martin	65	57	69	205
*Burns	63	62	70	267
Shaw	61	48	52	166
H. Phillips	54	57	61	218
Lyne	54	44	33	117
Crimmins	48	48	42	223
Travers	43	50	42	255
Odom	37	41	34	137
W. Davis	36	41	28	91
H. Cochran	19	21	40	263
Wonderly	16	17	18	108
E. Walsh	12	14	23	124
H. Callahan	11	16	9	124
Sterling	11	11	12	91
Pullman	10	5	5	65
D. O'Connor	8	10	21	178
Gannon	8	10	6	80
Kunz	8	5	19	62
W. Hennessy	6	9	4	85
Lee	6	4	4	47
J. Jones	5	12	20	108
McCafferty	5	9	9	95
Higgins	4	6	11	82
Miller	4	1	4	50

*Dead heat.

CUTLER'S POOR SHOWING.

Special to the Boston American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Albert Cutler, of Boston, is making a poor showing in his billiard match with Willie Hoppe, and is far behind. In the fourth night's play Hoppe made his 400 points, while Cutler could only run 163. The grand total is: Hoppe, 1,600; Cutler, 1,170

HARVARD CROSS COUNTRY.

As a result of a trial run around Fresh Pond, the following men have been selected to represent Harvard against Tech on November 12, and in the intercollegiate run at Travers Island, N. Y., November 23: H. Rowland, '06; K. W. Lamson, '06; W. G. Howard, '07; M. H. Stone, '07; C. J. Jackman, 2L.; S. Whittaker, 3L.

BROWN ELEVEN IN FINE FORM FOR OLD ELI

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The excellent showing made by Brown in the game with Tufts Wednesday has increased the hopes of Brown supporters that Dartmouth will be trimmed when the rivals clash in Boston Nov. 19.

The work of the team as a whole was the best that they have done this season. The backs, who formerly failed to work together very well, are putting plenty of snap and ginger into their plays. Walsh, who was given his first tryout in the Bowdoin, is the speediest of Brown backs. Walsh at right half, Cobb at left half, Savage at full and either Schwartz or Rackle at quarter will probably compose the back field in the Yale game.

Brown will be weakened to-morrow by the loss of her most consistent ground-gainer, ex-Captain Webb, who has been out of the game since the Pennsylvania calamity because of an injured leg.

The last time Brown played Yale, in 1902, at Providence, the local collegians held the Elis down to ten points. As the team this year is especially strong, it is hoped that they will do as well as their predecessors.

BALDWIN DREW WITH KENNEY

Matty Baldwin, of Charlestown, and Young Kenney, of Lawrence, went ten rounds to a draw before the Union A. C. The Charlestown lad led all the way, so many of the fans present thought, as he did all of the leading and was always on hand when there was any real fighting to be done.

However, Kenney was not to be denied, and he fought back hard whenever the Bunker Hill boy levelled his guns at him for any length of time. Once, in the sixth round, Kenney was biffed against the ropes by one of Matty's stingers, and it was only by some clever work that he got out of the tight pinch in which Baldwin placed him.

The preliminaries went all to the merry. Kid Wright, of Boston, was knocked out by Tommy English, of Cambridge, in the fifth. Timmy Flynn, of Everett, gave Billy Glover a little trouble, and the latter decided to keep him quiet in the second round. Bert Hickey got the decision over Dutch Carr.

'MATTY' WON'T GO TO COAST

NEW YORK, Nov. .—Christy Mathewson, the great New York pitcher, has finally made up his mind that there will be no going to Los Angeles for him this Fall. The coast club wanted Christy to come out and pitch the remaining games of the series in the Pacific League, and offered him $2,500.

Mathewson was eager to accept the offer, but President Brush, of the Giants, refused to consider the proposition. He also told McGinnity to stay at home, thus arousing that veteran boxman to rebellion.

Christy has decided to go on a hunting trip to Michigan with Frank Bowerman, the burly backstop of the Giants.

GRIFF MAY LOSE STARS.

Special to the Boston American.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 4.—According to reports, Clarke Griffith of the New York Americans may lose John Ganzel, first baseman, and Jim McGuire, the veteran catcher. They are said to be after the franchise of the Grand Rapids Club in the Central League. If the deal goes through Ganzel will cover second and McGuire will catch.

MEMPHIS RACES POSTPONED.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—Owing to the recent rain the track here is in bad condition and Secretary Howe doesn't think it will be in condition for the time trials of Lou Dillon and Dan Patch till Monday.

SPORTING GOODS
THE
PEABODY TUCKER
COMPANY
47 & 49 SUMMER ST

DARTMOUTH FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Harvard and Dartmouth Football Records This Season

HARVARD.	DARTMOUTH.
Oct. 1—Harvard, 24; Williams, 0.	Oct. 1—Dartmouth ,17; M. A. C., 0.
Oct. 5—Harvard, 17; Bowdoin, 0.	Oct. 8—Dartmouth, 37; Vermont, 0.
Oct. 8—Harvard, 23; U. of Me., 0.	Oct. 15—Dartmouth, 11; Williams, 0.
Oct. 12—Harvard, 11; Bates, 0.	Oct. 22—Dartmouth, 18; H'y Cross, 4.
Oct. 15—Harvard, 4; West Pt., 0.	Oct. 29—Dartmouth, 33; Wesleyan,0.
Oct. 22—Harvard, 12; Carlisle, 0.	Total Points — Dartmouth, 116; Opponents, 4.
Oct. 29—Harvard, 0; U. of Pa., 11.	
Total Points—Harvard, 91; Opponents, 11.	

There is little time left for Dartmouth and Harvard to put the finishing touches on their teams that will battle to-morrow in the Stadium and consequently all eyes are on the football camps of the two colleges, where the coaches are working overtime to put the elevens in form for the big struggle.

From a Crimson standpoint the game will be one means of letting off steam after the disastrous Penn contest and in football as in every other line of sport when the reaction sets in as it certainly will in the present case, Harvard will be found an opponent fighting with the desperation that a team can that has suffered humiliation and is looking for some object to wreak revenge on.

Looking at the coming battle from this point of view Harvard should be more dangerous and difficult to overcome than at any time this season.

While Dartmouth College at large hopes that their team will win, there is a stronger feeling that the team will cross the Harvard goal line on account of the powerful offence.

The idea prevails at Hanover that if Dartmouth wins the toss, thereby receiving the ball, that a touchdown is eminent, and should no points be secured, it would be a disappointed crowd that returned home.

The Dartmouth team will arrive at the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale, to-night, to remain there till the time for the game to-morrow. Reports from Hanover state that between 600 and 800 students, besides half the faculty, are coming down to root for the team.

There will be a big gathering of the Boston alumni, including Congressman Sam Powers, Congressman McCall, General Darling, Charley Bartlett, Wilbur Powers, Ike Paul, Charley Gallagher, Ed Hall and a host of others.

EXPERTS SAY BRITT IS GANS'S MASTER

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Sam Fitzpatrick, the well known sporting man, believes in Britt. He considers him another Kid Lavigne. Sam said last night:

"What not hand Britt what is coming to him?

"He had Gans beaten in a fight fought on its merits and in the moment of victory lost his head, as have many other boxers, few of them, however, as great as Britt.

"Gans was weak at 133 pounds, while Britt went into the ring boiling over with steam, speed, confidence and every quality that makes a champion.

"It is idle to cry fake! There is not an atom of proof that anything was framed up. True, Gans fought as he fought against McGovern in Chicago, in a contest believed by many to have been fixed beforehand, but he was a weak champion against the toughest lightweight in the world on Monday night at San Francisco.

"There were some surprising fluctuations in the betting which favored getting Gans money on, but who can tell whether shrewd ring speculators were not hammering the Britt market by skillful rumors that it was fixed for him to lose? A hundred things might have happened to give the impression of a fake and yet both boxers and their managers be innocent.

"Frank Erne beat the life out of Gans in the Broadway Athletic Club in their first meeting and Gans was at his very best. Britt whipped Erne without any trouble and Frank was assuredly one of the topnotch lightweights and perhaps the fastest with whom Britt ever put on a glove.

"Britt is a comer, while Gans is on the toboggan, and the slide was accelerated Monday night by the false weight.

"Britt did not do right in breaking his word with Young Corbett, but that is no reason for declaring him a fakir against Gans.

"It seems incredible that in the flush of a certain victory, with the championship of the world and seventy-five per cent. of an overflowing house within his grasp, that he should throw it all away deliberately.

"Undoubtedly Gans's tactics caused the young Irishman to lose his head and like Corbett when he swung on Mitchell with Mitchell on his knees, James Edward let go rashly."

Charlie White is not one of those sporting men who scoff at Eddie Graney, the protector of native sons.

"I think," said White last night, "that Graney is a fair, square fellow, and I am sure that the Britt-Gans fight was on the level, else Graney would not have been in the ring.

"Young Corbett has raved about his decision in the Britt fight, but my reply to him is, Why did you let it go to Graney?"

"If you were so plainly Britt's master, why didn't you stop him? He was with you to the end and fighting every bit as hard. It was up to the referee then, and plainly he didn't think you had showed yourself the better man.

"Graney is honest, and no one can make me believe otherwise. Britt is a hot-headed youngster, and clearly lost his head when he had Gans down."

Pick-ups From the Diamond

A prize fight referee has made application for a position on the staff of umpires of the American Association in the person of Abe Pollock, of Chicago. He ought to be able to handle the reins satisfactorily.

* * *

All kinds of praises are being showered on Overall, the Coast twirler signed by the Reds. It is said that he has the speed of a Rusie and the fielding ability of a Young, besides being a fair sticker, and it is predicted that he will make good in fast company.

* * *

"Jake" Stahl, of the Senators, is one of the diamond boys who jumps for the gridiron as soon as the pigskin supersedes the horsehide. Stahl has joined the football coaches at the Illini at Urbana. He was once a guard on that team, and will help shape the eleven to meet Purdue and Chicago.

* * *

Long railroad jumps and high salaries have eaten up the gate receipts of the Pacific Coast League at an alarming rate, and the club owners of the Far West are now facing a problem. It is a case of either reducing salaries or increasing the gate receipts.

* * *

The New York Americans will be thoroughly reorganized next season. Those players who showed the yellow streak will be exchanged, traded or sold.

* * *

President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, will shortly issue a call to the magnates of that organization to gather in this city November 16 for their annual meeting.

* * *

Out in Cripple Creek the miners are interested in indoor baseball, and that place is the first to come to the front for a continuation of the diamond sport for the Winter.

I CURE MEN

to stay cured for life by Dr. Collins' New and Marvelous Method.

You Need Not Risk One Dollar

MY GUARANTEE IS,

PAY ME WHEN CURED

Including Cost of Medicines, Etc.

I cure to stay cured Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Vigor, Errors of Youth, Drains or Discharges of All Kinds, and all private Genito-Urinary diseases of men. No detention from business in any case. You pay me when cured. I give a written guarantee to hold for my promise. No surgery, no pain, no nasty drugs. Call for a free [illegible]

Office hours 9 to 9. Sundays 10 to 1.

DR. COLLINS

Medical Office, 12 Berwick Park, Near Hotel Plaza, off Columbus Ave., Boston.

DR. LOUGEST

Guarantees to cure all curable, weak, diseased and despondent men in less time and at less cost than any other living specialist.

I cure Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation and stop unnatural discharges within (3) three days.

I cure Blood Poison in any of its three stages. Blood Poison is the foulest of foul diseases, and will literally eat out your very vitals unless promptly and properly cured. Do not allow yourself to be experimented upon if suffering with this loathsome disease, nor waste your time and money on patent medicines and such like, but call on me and get immediate relief and a perfect cure in a short time. My treatment has stood the test of years—no mercury—no potash.

I can make you strong, vigorous and manly, fully competent for happy marriage.

I will cure you as sure as you come to me for treatment, if you are despondent, weak, nervous, bashful and shun companionship, or if you have lost manhood, night losses, impure dreams, pains in the back, blue rings under the eyes, bad memory, dizziness and specks before the eyes.

MEN

It is easy enough to call a bluff. Call on any doctor and say, "I wish you would treat me. I will pay you when I get well!" Do you think for an instant you will be taken at your word? Dr. Lougest has had to treat hundreds of patients who have failed to be cured by the cheap-talk doctors, but he never heard of one single patient who was not required to pay for his treatment, even when he got no help. Dr. Lougest is the only genuine specialist in Boston who conducts his business in his own name without any substitute "doctors" to ring in on patients, and who absolutely does not divide his attention among offices in different cities.

Consultation Free

Confidential and Invited, both at office and by correspondence. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of any one applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms.

If you cannot visit me personally, write the symptoms that trouble you most, and you will receive an honest and scientific opinion of your case, together with my latest medical book, free of cost.

IMPORTANT Owing to my greatly increased practice, I have associated with myself two of the most celebrated medical experts, whose fame compasses the entire continent of Europe. Men, if you are going to spend time and money, do you not want the surest and best? Call at once—there is no one too poor to have proper treatment.

Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays included. Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave.

313 DR. LOUGEST
COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Near Back Bay Station.

STOESSEL VIRTUALLY EVACUATES PORT ARTHUR!

RUSSIAN COMMANDER MAKING LAST STAND ON TIGER'S TAIL AND LIAO-TI MOUNTAIN.

Continued from First Page.

guns opened a desultory fire to find the ranges, and an entire division of infantry advanced and assaulted the Russian redoubts at the foot of Rihlung Mountain, capturing the trenches.

JAP BATTERIES UNMASKED.

The operations began in earnest at daybreak of the 20th with a bombardment of the whole line of Russian forts. Battery after battery of Japanese artillery was unmasked, the Russians apparently being unable to locate them, for they replied spasmodically.

Under cover of the bombardment the Japanese infantry made a determined general advance against the Russians' first trenches, along the railroad in the centre of the Shuishi Valley, and also from Shuishi village.

Six hundred yards south of the village the way into the city was protected by four advance half-moon forts, in the form of a hollow square, open at the rear and connected by bomb-proof trenches and having a twenty-foot moat in front.

A desperate attempt was made by the Japanese during the afternoon to capture the strongest half-moon fort. The infantry charged, cut the entanglements, crossed the moat with scaling ladders, stormed the fort, and drove the Russians back. But the real strength of the defenders' position lay in the bomb-proof trenches, extending south of the other half-moon forts. They were filled with troops and concealed machine guns, which poured a deadly hail of bullets into the Japanese and forced them to retire. At about the same time the Russians recaptured the trenches in front of the redoubt in advance of Rihlung fort.

AT POINT OF BAYONETS.

On the right flank the Russian line was forced back. One Japanese regiment worked up the east slope and another regiment made its way up the west slope of 174-yard hill, under the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery, and captured the fort at the point of the bayonet at noon. The fort and hill were strongly supported by bomb-proof trenches, loop-holed and with sand-bag walls, and were armed with two four-inch guns, besides other guns.

The Japanese captured five field guns and four machine guns. Their casualties were 1,400. Three hundred and fifty Russian dead were left in the position.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during the bombardment, a fort on the ridge east of Keekwan fort was struck by a Japanese shell and burst into flames, and the Russians who had garrisoned it retired back of the Chinese wall in the rear.

During the evening a division on the Japanese left flank cut the entanglements on the slope east of Keekwan Fort Hill, and before dawn on the 21st the Central Division of the Japanese gained the foot of East Panlung fort, called by the Japanest East Banjusan fort, and cut the entanglements, but were repulsed.

At daylight on August 21 all the Japanese batteries of the Centre Division concentrated their fire on the Banjusan and Keekwan forts, but despite the artillery support the Japanese were driven out of East Keekwan fort by an attack of a massed body of Russians from the Chinese wall. The assault threatened to result in an utter failure to secure a foothold on the fortified ridge, and General Nogi summoned the Generals of the Left and Centre Divisions to consult with him concerning the operations.

During his absence, at 11 in the morning, without special orders, several companies of a regiment of the Centre Division emerged from their trenches at the foot of East Banjusan fort, and in tens and twenties charged up the slope to the broken wall of the trench around the crest of the fortified hill under cover of a splendid shrapnel practice from their field batteries in the valley.

The Russians behind the wall and in the fort poured out a hail of rifle bullets, and machine and quick-firing guns belched forth on the intrepid Japanese.

Twice the latter were forced back till the slope was covered with bodies, but a third attempt was made, and a score of Japanese reached the broken wall. The terrible fire of the Russians, however, started their retirement.

OFFICER SAVED THE DAY.

Suddenly a Japanese officer, regardless of the danger, stood up, called out an order, planted his regimental flag on the wall, and was immediately riddled with Russian bullets.

The effect on the Japanese of this sacrifice was instantaneous. The retreating infantrymen stopped in their tracks, hesitated, and then charged back, fought like demons, jumped over the wall, charged the Russians with bayonets, and forced many of them up the glacis, over the ramparts and into the fort.

The fact that they had reached the corner wall on the dead ground enabled the Japanese to hold on, though the entire Russian fire was concentrated on that point for six hours.

The Japanese were reinforced from time to time by rushes made by their comrades up the deathway from the trenches, and they stubbornly held the corner wall and a small section of the Russian trenches till 5 o'clock, when two companies of another regiment worked through the trenches and attacked the West Banjusan fort, the magazine of which had been blown up by a shell a short time before.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

Taking advantage of a diversion of the Russian fire, the Japanese attacking the rst fort, forced the Russians back, captured the fort at the point of the bayonet, and pursued the Russians along the connecting trenches to the Chinese wall. The West Banjusan fort was captured at 7 o'clock after a slight resistance, the Japanese being unable to occupy it, as the magazine was blown up, but they held the trench line around the crest.

The reckless courage of the Japanese infantry was wonderfully demonstrated in the capture of the two Banjusan forts. They seemed to court rather than fear death.

In the afternoon three battalions of Japanese reserves were added to the Centre Division, and during the night a regiment left the division and assaulted and captured part of South Keekwan fort, and a feint attack was made at the foot of Urh Mountain in order to divert the Russians' attention from the massing of troops in the valley in front of the Banjusan forts.

Four field guns and four machine guns were mounted in the East Banjusan fort and six field guns and four machine guns in the West Banjusan fort.

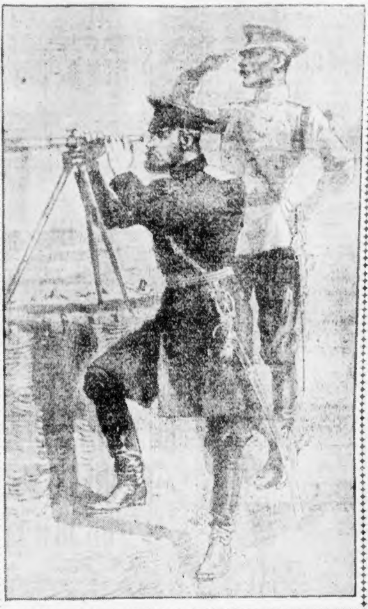
The slaughter accompanying this and the previous moves of the Japanese was appalling. In the night attacks the Russian searchlights exposed the Japanese ranks to terrific fire. In the capture of Taku Mountain earlier in the siege the Japanese lost 1,400 men in a few hours' fighting. Altogether more than 75,000 men have been killed in the two armies.

After the movements ended August 22 the Japanese found themselves within the Russian Wedge, having pierced Stoessel's defenses northeast and east, while the remainder had been left intact. A general assault on the entire ridge was then begun.

The skilful working of the Russian starlights and searchlights was utterly unexpected and bewildering. They never failed to locate the Japanese lines, which offered splendid marks for the Russian rifles and machine guns, and rendered the Japanese machine guns of little use, as they were located and silenced by quick-firers before they could do any execution. The Russians along the whole line fought in the blackest darkness, and the Japanese with the most dazzling light in their faces.

FIGHT LASTED TILL DAWN.

The rattle of musketry, the thundering of the Russian guns, the purring of the machine guns, the bursting of starlights, and the flashing of searchlights along the whole line were wonderfully impressive.



GEN. STOESSEL, PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENDER.

Heroic Russian commander, who is said to have virtually evacuated the fortress to the Japanese and withdrawn to Tiger's Tail and Liao-Ti forts, where he will make his last stand.

The fight lasted continuously for six hours, till dawn, when the outflankers were forced back over the captured fortified hills, followed by the Japanese, who, despite the fire of the forts, captured them and joined their force from the valley. As the Russian outflankers were driven in Keekwan Fort fired.

Before dawn on August 24, the centre division made a third attempt to capture the higher fortified ridge of Ash Hill, the new Banjusan forts, on the higher ridge, and the rear forts. The Banjusan forts were stormed and captured, the Japanese pursuing the Russians who had defended them.

Two hundred Japanese officers and men were killed. They all belonged to a regiment of the centre division, which reached a neck between the doubl peaks of Wantai.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

With daylight the Japanese artillery started a terrific bombardment. Every gun from the extreme Japanese left to the centre concentrated its fire on the eastern end of the fortified ridge. An avalanche of shells swept down on the fortified ridge, quieting the Russian forts' guns. As the bombardment went on it increased in volume as the guns from the centre and west joined in it and swept the ridge at the apex of Port Arthur.

The storm of bursting shells lasted for half an hour, during which time the awful, concentrated fire swept the ridge from end to end. Over 400 guns roared in rapid succession, until the entire ridge was enveloped in a cloud of smoke. For a time every Russian fort was silenced.

When the smoke cleared away it was seen that the left division had advanced through the captured forts. One regiment attacked the East Keekwan Fort, but was repulsed. Another regiment advanced up the northeast slopes of Wantai Hill in an effort to effect a junction with the regiment which held the neck between the two peaks. The capture of Wantai Hill meant the dividing of the eastern fortified ridge.

Couldn't Scale Heights.

A centre supporting regiment was unable to scale the heights, and was forced to intrench at the foot.

During the night of the 24th the ranks of the Japanese were so decimated by the furious shrapnel fire of the Russians that they were forced to retire to the valley below the captured forts, and what might have been a successful general assault with the capture of the fortified ridge east of Port Arthur was converted by the Russian tactics into a repulse, redeemed in part by the wonderful fighting qualities of the Japanese infantry and their refusal to accept what seemed to be the inevitable.

They fought with splendid earnestness and tenacity, though they fell by the hundreds through the terrible effectiveness of the searchlights.

The bombardment at the close of the night's fighting was magnificently conceived. The artillery practice was beyond criticism, and the spectacle was splendid and appalling, though the amount of damage done to the forts was doubtful.

The Japanese casualties from the 19th to the 24th were 14,000. The centre division alone lost 6,000, and a single regiment lost 2,500. Only six officers and 200 men of this regiment were left after the fight.

The retention of the Banjusan forts gave the Japanese a foothold on the fortified ridge as a result of their six days of general assault.

WHAT VICTORY MEANT.

General Nogi was aware that his army was needed in the north, and the troops, flushed with previous victories, had been anxious to make the attempt to capture the fortress. Success would have meant the immediate fall of Port Arthur, which great achievement would have released the besieging army. The ability of General Stoessel and the determined spirit of the Russians had been underestimated, and the experiment was never repeated.

As with the Russians at Plevna, with spirits dashed by repulse and heavy losses, the Japanese army settled down to sapping and making parallels.

During the operations from August 25 to September 18 the Russians sortied and attacked working parties almost every night, while guns bombarded by day. As the Japanese trench line neared the entanglements on the foothills, the sorties became more frequent and determined. Quarter was neither asked nor given, the fiercest antagonism was displayed, and even stretcher bearers were killed.

The cause of this was that the Russians alleged that their forts were bombarded while a messenger under a white flag was delivering the Emperor's message on August 26. The bitter feeling was augmented, and later all flags were unrecognized.

SECOND GENERAL ATTACK.

Another general attack was planned and begun on September 19. The first assault by the Japanese was made before dark, Shuishi and the half-moon forts being the objective points.

Early in the morning of the 20th the whole force was concentrated in a furious assault on the west half-moon fort. The moat was crossed with scaling ladders, and dynamite and hand grenades were used to destroy the Russian trenches and bomb-proofs. The fighting, which lasted twenty minutes, was carried on at the point of the bayonet. Finally the Russians were driven through the connecting trenches, and the other half-moon forts were all captured after a slight resistance.

The Japanese casualties were 400. The Russians left but few dead in their positions. All the Russians guns were captured, but they had been destroyed or their breech-blocks removed.

The attack upon 203-Meter Hill and the ridge immediately north of it, called Nahaokayama, was started at 5 in the evening of September 19 by two regiments of the Right Division and one regiment of the Second Reserves. The first regiment advanced against Nahaokayama from trenches close to the Russian lines. A Japanese company, in parties of tens and twenties, reached the dead ground on the northeast extremity of the ridge.

NIGHT ON DEAD GROUND.

In spite of the furious bombardment with which the Japanese supported the assault, the Japanese infantry could not advance any further and was compelled to pass the night on the dead ground, close to the first Russian trench line.

In the meantime a second Japanese regiment advanced against the west slopes of 203-Meter Hill, and a third regiment moved against the southwest slopes. The second regiment was unable to make much progress, but the third regiment reached the foot of the southwest slopes. During the night a party of sappers cleared away the Russian wire entanglements.

The Japanese bombardment began at dawn on September 20, and all the morning the slopes of the fortified hill and the ridge were transformed into an inferno by the bursting of shells. At 11 o'clock a small party of the Second Regiment charged forward to gain the foot of the west slopes. The Russian batteries, as a most wonderful shrapnel fire was opened on them.

Every man seemed to fall. Though but at rifle range, the firing of shrapnel continued for 10 minutes, after which all the Japanese were down, either wounded or killed.

EVERY JAPANESE FELL.

The artillery duel continued until 5:30 in the evening, when the first Japanese regiment, carrying its flags, advanced up the slopes of Nahaokayama to the dead ground which the single company had gained the night previous. The Russians had retired to their first line of trenches, and several companies of Japanese were extended along the slopes under cover of the brow of the ridge.

With a rush they carried the trench line on the crest of the hill. The last rush of the Japanese was a splendid spectacle, ending with a bayonet encounter with the Russians on the full sky line. Stones, bayonets, swords and hand grenades were used by both sides. The utmost ferocity was displayed.

When the Japanese had carried the east half of the ridge the Russians retired to the west half. Before darkness the Japanese were in possession of the whole ridge, which they retained despite an awful shrapnel fire from Chair Hill, Tai-yang-kow, the Tiger's Tail, and the Liaotie forts.

The Japanese continued to advance, capturing the lesser forts, and on October 25 it was announced that there would be a bombardment of the east fortified ridge, from the West Uhr fort to the South Keekwan fort and also the Chair Hill forts, to be followed by infantry attacks to capture the trench lines.

DEADLY SHRAPNEL FIRE.

The bombardment commenced early in the morning, increased in volume until 5 o'clock in the evening, when a regiment of the Centre Division emerged from the parallels at the foot of the East Uhr fort. Another regiment of the Right Division left the parallels at the foot of the West Uhr fort simultaneously, under cover of a tremendous fire of shrapnel.

When the first regiment gained the trenches at the crest of the glacis of east Uhr fort, the Russians exploded a mine. Pieces of timber, earth, stones and some Japanese were hurled hundreds of feet.

The trench lines on both hills were captured at 6 o'clock in the evening with 250 casualties.

The rapidity with which the Japanese excavated trenches and made connections with parallels under fire was marvellous. They seemed fairly to sink under ground.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock on the morning of October 27 the Russians made determined sorties on the Japanese trenches near the west Uhr forts and Hachihake Yama. The Japanese casualties were 300. Six officers were killed and eight wounded. The Russians left sixty dead.

The same night, between 9 and 2 o'clock, the Russians made four sorties against the captured trenches near the west Uhr fort, under cover of a fierce shrapnel fire from Chair Hill across the apex of the Shuishi valley. The Japanese casualties were 120. Four officers were killed and eight wounded. The Russians left twenty dead.

STOCK TRADING IS IRREGULAR

The stock market to-day was essentially professional in character, the absence of public interest being reflected in a diminished volume of transactions. Early prices were irregular but changes were largely confined to small fractional declines and advances. Later on a buying movement in the United States Steel issues carried the common stock up 1 per cent. and the preferred a liberal fraction. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 1 to 68¼, registering the high point on the present movement.

Boston houses sent selling orders on Amalgamated into Wall Street. In the home market prices were irregular. American Pneumatic preferred gained 2½ per cent. Calumet & Hecla declined 2 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 p.m.
Adventure	5¾	5⅜
Allouez	14½	14¼
Amalgamated	72½	72½
Am. Ag. Ch.	19	19
American Telephone	143	142½
American Pneumatic	6¼	6¼
American Pneumatic pref.	27	27½
American Sugar	145¼	145
American Sugar pref.	137½	137½
American Woolen	17⅞	18
American Woolen pref.	84	84
Atlantic	16¾	16½
Atchison	85½	85¾
Bingham	34	33¾
Boston Con.	6½	6⅝
Boston Elevated	153½	153½
Boston & Maine	164½	164½
Calumet & Hecla	616	615
Centennial	20¼	20
Copper Range	64¼	64½
Dominion Iron	15	15
Franklin	11¾	11⅝
Granby	3 15-16	3 25-32
Isle Royale	25¼	25¾
Mass.	7¾	7¼
Mass. Electric	13	13
Mass. Gas	41¼	41¼
Mass. Gas pref.	83¾	83½
Mohawk	54	53¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194
Old Dominion	27	27
Osceola	91	90½
Parrot	28	27¾
Pullman	225½	225½
Quincy	105	105
Shannon	8¼	8 1-16
Shoe Machinery	54	54¼
Shoe Machinery pref.	31⅞	32
Tamarack	124	123
Trinity	14¾	14¾
United States Steel	22	22¼
United States Steel pref.	81½	82
Union Pacific	109½	109⅜
Utah	43	43¼
Victoria	4¾	4¾
Winona	11	10¾
Wolverine	100	100

Do you want 80-cent gas? Sign the BOSTON AMERICAN petition, printed on page 2, and get all your friends to sign it.

$2,000 PLENTY, SAYS COLLINS

Mayor Collins to-day filed with the secretary of the School Board a veto of its order increasing the salary of Colonel George H. Benyon, instructor of military drill in Boston schools, from $2,000 per year to $2,500.

The Mayor says:

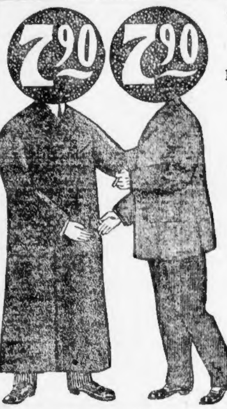
"The actual instruction called for on each of five days in the week during the school term does not amount to three hours. For this service, rendered during only some months of the year, the instructor now receives more than the average pay of a captain in the regular army after years of service. There are scores of militia officers living in our own city who would be glad to do the service performed by the present non-resident incumbent at much less than his present salary."

BRAKEMAN FALLS OFF FREIGHT CAR

Robert J. Valentine, twenty-eight years old, married and living at No. 33 Western avenue, Cambridge, is at the Massachusetts General Hospital, suffering from internal injuries, a fractured skull and two broken ribs. Vallentine is a freight brakemen employed at the First street yard of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and was knocked off the top of a freight car early to-day at the Washington street bridge. His death is hourly expected.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 P. M.
Amal. Copper	72⅝	72⅞
Amer. Smelting	74⅛	73⅝
American Sugar	145	145
Anaconda	104	104½
Atchison	85½	85¼
Baltimore & Ohio	94½	95⅛
Brooklyn Transit	67½	67⅞
Ches. & Ohio	45	45
Chicago, Great West	23½	23⅝
Colo. Fuel & Iron	43½	43¼
Delaware & Hudson	184	184⅞
Erie	38⅜	39⅜
Louisville & Nashville	132⅜	133
Manhattan Elevated	161¾	161¾
Metropolitan	123⅜	123
Mexican Central	17¾	17¾
Missouri Pacific	103	103¼
M., K. & Texas	30⅞	31⅛
M., K. & T. pfd.	58⅞	58⅞
New York Central	135¼	135
Norfolk & Western	72¾	72⅝
Pennsylvania	135¼	135⅝
Reading	72¾	73
Rock Island	33⅝	33⅝
Southern Pacific	60¾	60⅞
Southern Railway	34	34½
St. Paul	170¾	171
Texas Pacific	34⅞	35
T. C. & Iron	61½	62⅝
Union Pacific	109½	110
U. S. Leather	13⅛	13½
U. S. Steel	22¼	23
U. S. Steel pfd.	81½	82⅝
Wabash pfd	43½	43½
Wisconsin Central	22⅝	22⅝



F. GRAY WASHINGTON AND HANOVER STS. F. GRAY

GRAY & CO. Will Duplicate Any $15.00 Suit or Overcoat Sold in Boston for 7.90 GRAY & CO.

The talk of Boston is the Big Half Million Sale of High-Class Clothing purchased from five of the best makers of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Garments in New York and Boston, and will be disposed of at about 50c. on the dollar.

OVERCOATS SPECIAL FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Swell long cut Overcoats made from pure Scotch Cheviots in stripes, checks and plaids, 58 inches long, satin sleeve lining, cloth or venetian lined, belt on back, concave shoulders. Sold in every first class house at $25.00.

12.90

$15.00 Overcoats	7.90
$20.00 Overcoats	9.90
$22.00 Overcoats	11.90
$25.00 Overcoats	12.90
$30.00 Overcoats	14.90

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MEN'S SUITS SPECIAL FRIDAY and SATURDAY

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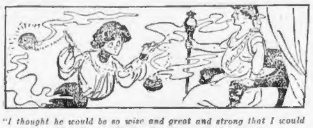
Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Managing a Husband Is Strenuous, Says Belle Blitz

I WONDER if it were to do over again, if I would do it? If I were a girl again, and Tom should ask me to be his wife, I wonder if I would fall on his neck with tears of rapture like I did, or would I draw up my queenly figure—he used to call it queenly before we were *married*; he calls me a telephone post figure now—and say, "Nay, nay, Alphonse. No wedding bells for me!" I wonder. But I don't know which I would do.

Marriage is just about as much what a girl thinks it is as a canvas castle on the stage is like the real thing. I thought matrimony was going to be a picnic, and I find it's a life sentence at hard labor. I thought Tom would always be a romantic hero, and I find he is a commonplace individual, who eats onions and doesn't take any real heart interest in any subject but the grocery trade.



"I thought he would be so wise and great and strong that I would just spend my life burning incense before him."

I thought he would be so wise and great and strong that I would just spend my life burning incense before him, and I find that in order to get along with him without spats I have to work him—and he's so easy a child could do it. I thought that I should spend my married life listening to the paeans of praise that my husband wafted toward me, and I find that he never notices my performances except to knock them, and if he should pay me a real compliment I'd fall dead with surprise.

Yet Tom's a good fellow, and I'm not forgetting that he has gotten hump-shouldered supporting his family, and when you come down to brass tacks, it's better to have a husband that's good for your shopping ticket than it is to have one who quotes poetry to you while you do the cooking.

Thank Heaven, I'm not one of the fool women, who, when they find out that their husbands are not their ideal, start out to hunt for one. No, sir; when I ascertained that my love's young dream was a misfit, I just sat down and cut down my ideal to fit my husband.

"You may not have just what you want," I said to myself, "but you've got a pretty good thing. Make the best of it." And I have. We've never had a single row. Faugh! What a contempt I have for a woman who hasn't got sense enough to manage a husband. Why, it's like shaking dice to amuse the baby.

Now I want to go to the theatre to-night, and Tom loathes it. I looked at a new imported frock to-day at Mme. Skinum's that had a price tag on it that was enough to give you heart failure, and I want to have mother come and visit me, and she always rubs Tom's fur the wrong way, and——

And there's his key in the latch, and it's me to do the dear little wifie act. Ah, is that you, Tom? What a naughty boy you are to keep me waiting so long. Mrs. Simpkins was here this afternoon and wanted me to go downtown with her, but I said, no, indeed; nothing could keep me from being at home to welcome you when you came.

"Why," she said, "I do believe you are as much in love with him as when you married him."

"And why not?" I said. "He gets handsomer and more fascinating every day."

Of course I don't blame her. Every man can't be like you.

Oh, by the way, let's go to the theatre to-night. Mary Simpson says that she never gets to go to anything except to matinees; that her husband always says that he is too tired, and that he hates to dress.

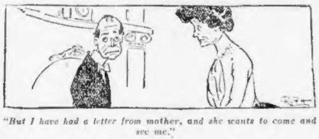
"How different," I said, "from my husband. He's tired, too, at night, but he's always so thoughtful and so considerate of my pleasure. Why," I said, "three-fourths of the pleasure to me is going out with him, because he is such a stunning looker in his evening clothes—just like Hackett, only handsomer."

You'd enjoy going, and were just going to propose it yourself? Oh, how sweet of you.

Dinner is ready, and I've got just what you like to eat. I want you to taste some of this entree. Your little wifie made it for you with her own hands. It's bully? Thanks; you are such a connoisseur in everything; it's simply delightful to do anything for you.

Oh, guess what I did to-day. I happened to be passing Mme. Skinum's, and I dropped in and saw such a charming little frock, but of course I didn't buy it. It was too expensive, and besides, I'd never trust my own taste about anything that was the least uncommon.

Of course it's too expensive for me to think of buying, but your artistic perception is so exquisite and your eye for color so absolutely perfect that I'd really just like to have your opinion on it. What's that you say? You'll drop in to-morrow, and if you like it you'll send it up to me? Oh, you dear.



"But I have had a letter from mother, and she wants to come and see me."

Is your coffee just right? Why am I not drinking any? Am I sick? No, only a bit sad. Why am I crying? I——I am——boo-hoo——I am not crying; well, not much. I don't like to cry before you, because it makes you sad, and you are so brave and strong you must despise me for giving way to my feelings, but I have had a letter from mother, and she wants to come to see me, and I am afraid she always annoys you, but she's old and peculiar, and she's the only mother I've got—what's that you say? Of course she shall come? You'll telegraph her as we go down to the theatre? Oh, you angel! I'll go and dress now.

Um—um; being a wife is a strenuous job.

BELLE BLITZ.

By Beatrice Fairfax

GIRLS MAY BE POPULAR EVEN IF THEY ARE PLAIN BY BEING UNSELFISH AND CHEERFUL

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I am a young lady of seventeen years, and I am not very nice looking, and when I go among company I imagine every one makes fun of me, especially if they are nice-looking people. Please give me your advice about what you would do if you were in my place.
H. L.

IF I were in your place, little girl, the first thing I would do would be to try to forget all about myself and think of others.

The great fault with you is that you are too self-conscious.

You are thinking so much of how you look that you imagine others are always thinking of the same thing also.

Of course it is very nice to be pretty, but we can't all be blessed with good looks, so the next best thing to do is to make the very best of ourselves, so that people, instead of thinking "How plain she is," will think "How sweet she is."

The only way to accomplish this is by forgetting self and thinking of others.

It is absolutely necessary that the plain girl should make herself as attractive as possible.

You see, she is a trifle handicapped by her plainness. So she must make herself charming in order that people will forget her lack of beauty.

First of all, she must always dress herself neatly and daintily.

If her hair is not soft and pretty, she can make the most of it by dressing it smoothly and prettily.

If her complexion is poor, hot water, soap and plenty of exercise will do wonders for it. Her figure can be improved by the same methods.

If she is wise she will cultivate the art of listening sympathetically while others talk. A good listener is always popular.

She must be cheerful, and if she thinks of others before herself she will not find this hard.

Nothing is more depressing than thinking of your own woes, or more demoralizing than thinking of your own virtues.

The girl who is always thinking of how she looks and what people think of her is never popular.

Take it for granted that people are prepared to like you; you are giving them of your best, so why should they not respond?

I see no reason why "nice-looking people" should be inclined to make fun of a plain girl.

By "nice-looking" I suppose you mean "pretty."

Now, pretty girls are of two classes. There is the pretty girl who is so spoiled by admiration that she thinks of no one save herself. She won't make fun of you, because she can't take her thoughts off her own perfections long enough to make fun of anything.

Then there is the pretty girl who accepts her beauty as a God-given gift in the most simple and unaffected manner, and she would never make fun of you, because she is too sweet-natured to make fun of anything.

So I think you may put that fear out of your head.

You know, very few people are hopelessly plain. They nearly all have some redeeming point.

Find out what yours is and make the best of it.

The popular girl is unselfish, because in order to be popular she is obliged to sacrifice herself continually. But no girl was ever hurt by unselfishness, and if her reward is the love and admiration of her fellow creatures she is more than repaid.

Forget yourself, little friend, and try your very best to make others love you.

When you enter a room don't think of how you look, but think of how your friends look and how nice they all are, and try to have some pleasant greeting for all.

You will forget all about yourself, but others won't; they will like you and forget your plain face.

It's worth trying, isn't it?

BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Do You Want 80-Cent Gas?

IF you do, cut out the petition on page 2 of this issue, sign it yourself and get all your friends to sign it. If you can get more signatures than there is room for on the printed petition, paste it at the top of a sheet of foolscap or other large paper, get as many signers as you can and send it to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present-day Life in Boston

Chapter xxxi—Continued.

"HOW like my own position," sighed Esther.

"Yes, it was much the same. We were not in absolute poverty, as you were, for Gertrude had a little money of her own. And living was cheap. But Grimstead drew so bright a picture of the fortune in store for her that Gertrude was dazzled, and it was only at my pressing desire that she did not immediately consent.

"I wanted to watch, for I was suspicious. I don't know why, but it seemed to me as if Grimstead was a sort of keeper to the man who wished to marry my sister. Then came the day when I surprised Cyril in one of his fits of temper. He was behaving like a raving lunatic. It was a hotel servant who had irritated him, and I believe he would have killed the man if Grimstead had not interfered. He came rushing out of the hotel with a whip which he used with shocking ferocity. Oh, how well I remember the scene! The hotel—a mass of roses and flowers—the smiling sea below—a picture of peace—and the cowering figure of a man writhing under the stinging whip! It was my first experience of Adderley methods.

"How I got rid of eighty pounds of my charming self in one year," by the woman who did it, in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S Magazine Supplement.

"I told Gertrude as soon as she came in. I said she must give up all idea of this marriage, and I thought she would obey me as she was accustomed to. But she moped, poor girl, and it went to my heart to see how miserable she was.

"Grimstead and Cyril disappeared, and I thought that all danger from that quarter at least was averted. But, oh! I was wrong, terribly mistaken. For, a few weeks later Gertrude, my poor little sister, had run away from me."

Chapter lxxxii.

A Grim Recital.

"SHE had gone," whispered Esther, "to him?"

"Yes. I guessed at once what had happened. But my poor sister had left a letter for me, which explained everything—as if I should have had any doubt! She had been meeting Cyril secretly down in the town. Cyril and Grimstead had gone far away. Of course, Grimstead had arranged it all. They had sailed for New York, so Gertrude wrote, and would be married at once. She had not dared to tell me. But there would be money—plenty of it—and I was to wait for her next letter, which would tell me of her marriage, and at the same time she would send me the necessary funds to enable me to dispose of the villa and follow her.

"What could I do but wait? I had not the means to go back home, and even if I had done so I could not have prevented the marriage. Probably in any case it would have been too late. My heart was very sore, and I was terribly afraid for my sister's future, but I was forced to submit.

"I waited in the lonely villa, and the time was very long. Weeks slipped by and there came no letter from my sister. I had almost despaired of ever hearing from her again, and was calculating the possibility of going myself to America when I received a cablegram. It simply said: 'For God's sake come.' And it gave me an address near Adderley.

"I raked the money together somehow. I can't tell you how. And I delayed no longer than was absolutely necessary. I traveled day and night, and I was worn out when I reached Adderley station. Here Gertrude met me.

Mrs. Osborn, the noted creator of fashions, tells all about the latest and smartest skirts and the correct materials for making them in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S unmatched Magazine Supplement.

"She was thin and pale—a shadow of herself. She fell weeping into my arms. 'It is horrible—horrible,' she cried. 'Oh, Lilian, I am among horrors—and there is no escape, none.' We took a cab and on the way she told me what had happened. She had been married—very much as you were married, Esther—in the ruined church at Adderley, and she had been taken to live in a small house which lies on the Borradale property, but just outside the park. It is quite isolated, and you have never seen it. Indeed, it communicates with the Manor by a secret passage. Gertrude was half fainting when she was brought here—she was led to the house through that passage—can you imagine what it was for her—a timid girl, and in the middle of the night?

"She was locked up in her own suite of rooms in this house, and the next day she realized that terrible truth. Her husband was mad, though his madness did not appear upon the surface. He was more like a beast than a human being, and as a beast he was treated by those who had charge of him. It seemed as if he were degenerating from the human—if you can understand what I mean—and daily assuming more of the beast. Yet, strange as it may seem to you, my wretched sister loved this creature; it was the man in him which had first attracted her, you see—and she fought wildly to recover the growing inhuman aptitudes."

"How horrible—how inexpressibly terrible!" Esther could not refrain from an interruption at this point. This creature was brother to Harold—the man she loved.

"It is." Lilian did not change her tone. She had been speaking all this time in a low, impressive voice, as if overcoming with difficulty the pain which the recital cost her. Now and again she pressed her hand over her heart, but she made no other gesture.

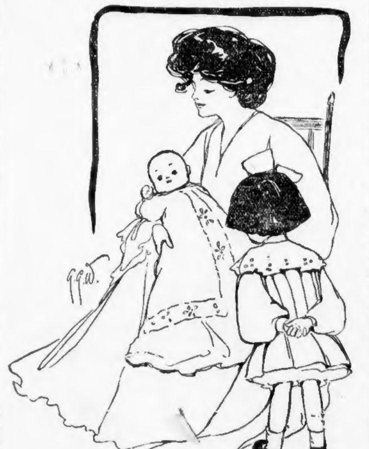
"What did you do?"

"I begged my sister to fly at once from the horror. There was nothing to prevent our doing so except her own will. But she would not. The man was her husband, she said, and her duty was to him. She did not despair of overcoming this madness. When he was with her Cyril was very different in his behavior to what he was when his keepers were about—his keepers with their whips and heavy sticks. And then she stooped over to me and whispered of the two brothers, the one you have seen and called the Curse—and the other, Basil, a strange monomaniac, who had the delusion that he was suffering penal servitude for some wholly imaginary crime."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOW TO BE AN IDEAL WIFE—Described by Linda Hull Larned in next Sunday's November Household Number of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN'S unrivalled Magazine Supplement.

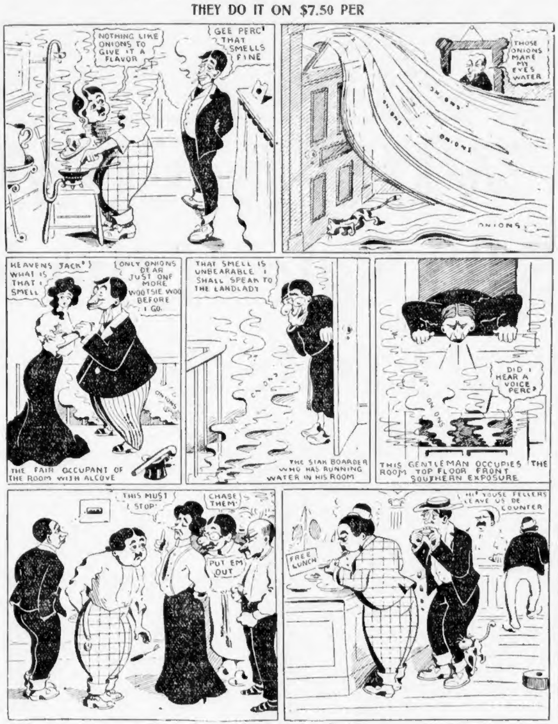
THE NEW ARRIVAL



"Did I ever look like that, mamma?"
"Yes, dear, very much the same."
"That's funny. How did you know it was me?"

THE HALL-ROOM BOYS

THEY DO IT ON $7.50 PER


NOTHING LIKE ONIONS TO GIVE IT A FLAVOR
GEE PERC' THAT SMELLS FINE
THOSE ONIONS MAKE MY EYES WATER
ONIONS
HEAVENS JACK! WHAT IS THAT SMELL
ONLY ONIONS DEAR JUST ONE MORE WOOTSIE WOO BEFORE I GO.
THE FAIR OCCUPANT OF THE ROOM WITH ALCOVE
THAT SMELL IS UNBEARABLE I SHALL SPEAK TO THE LANDLADY
THE SIAK BOARDER WHO HAS RUNNING WATER IN HIS ROOM
DID I HEAR A VOICE PERC?
THIS GENTLEMAN OCCUPIES THE ROOM TOP FLOOR FRONT SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
THIS MUST STOP!
CHASE THEM!
PUT EM OUT
FREE LUNCH
HI! YOUSE FELLERS LEAVE US DE COUNTER

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The Other Lodgers Object to Their Culinary Experiments.

Recipes

Broiled Chops

After the chops are trimmed put them on a broiler as close to the coals or gas broiler as possible, and quickly brown them on both sides. After they are brown move them far enough from the fire to prevent them from burning. Sprinkle them with salt and cook them to the desired degree, either rare or well done. Put them on a hot platter, with a little butter on each chop. Garnish with parsley and serve at once. Chops should be eaten as soon as possible after cooking, as they soon get "stale, flat and unpalatable."

Tomato and Green Pepper Salad

Peel and slice ripe, firm tomatoes. Over each sprinkle some finely chopped green peppers, having all the seeds removed. Pour French dressing over all and serve. The addition of some crumbled, hard-boiled egg yolk sprinkled over the chopped green peppers makes this a prettier dish; or it may be garnished with thin slices of lemon for the sake of getting a pretty color scheme.

Apples in Cream

Pare and core one dozen apples. Make a syrup with one cup of sugar and one cup of water; cook the apples in this till transparent. When cold arrange in a glass dish, and pour over them a custard made as follows: Two cups of cream, three eggs, and one-half cup of sugar. When cold pour over the apples.

Fried Tomatoes

Select those that are round and of medium size, wash in cold water and cut in slices half an inch thick. Dip the slices in flour seasoned with salt and pepper; dip in melted butter, put on a double broiler and brown quickly on each side.

Baked Mushrooms

Peel and remove the stems from some large, perfect, cup-shaped mushrooms. Lay them in a baking pan close together, without crowding, so that they will remain upright. Fill the cups with chopped mushrooms seasoned with pepper and salt and mixed with melted butter. Take up when done on slices of soft, thin buttered toast and serve in this way, or pour a little cream over them when serving.

Golden Cream Toast

Cut slices of stale bread into diamonds and toast to a pale brown, drying slightly in the oven before browning. Make a rich white sauce of a pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dusting of mace and a light dusting of pepper. Cook until smooth, add the grated yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and pour over the toasted bread.

Fig Pudding

One pound of figs, one-half pound of suet, two cups of bread crumbs, one nutmeg, three eggs, and sweet milk to make a stiff batter. Chop the suet fine and shred the figs. Mix all the ingredients well together, turn into a pudding mold, and boil for three hours.

Chicken, Spanish Style

Have some tender little broilers and split them as usual. Rub with salt and sprinkle all over with chopped chives and chopped Spanish peppers. Over all put very thin strips of bacon and bake in a hot oven till the chicken is quite done.

Parisian Potatoes

Peel some potatoes and with a potato cutter cut them into small rounds. Cook in salted water till tender, drain, let cool, dip in melted butter and brown in a hot oven.

Lemon Cream Pie

One teacup of powdered sugar, one egg, juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup boiling water, one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water; stir the cornstarch into the hot water, add the butter; when cold add it to the lemon, sugar and egg which have been beaten together. Bake with or without top crust.

Ginger Fruit Cake

Beat together one cupful each of brown sugar and butter. Add the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, two cupfuls molasses, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in three-fourths a cupful of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half pound currants (carefully washed and dried) one-half pound stoned and chopped raisins and flour to thicken. Mix the spices with the flour. Flour the fruit and add it with the well-beaten whites of the eggs the last thing.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN

Little Girls' or Boys' Box-Pleated Frock

No. 4,537—A becoming frock for little men and women is this box-pleated design, embodying several attractive features. The dress is all in one, having two box pleats in front and back, and the front closing in duchess style. A new idea is introduced in the model which gives extra flare to the skirt just where it is most needed. This is accomplished by small box pleats, one in the front and one in the back, which just meet under the arm, and extend only to the waist.

The body at the waist line is slit, and these box pleats are sewn in a narrow seam, then the front and back is joined in the usual manner. A pretty idea is to allow the belt to slip under the pleats. White turn-down collar and fancy shaped cuffs in white lends effective contrast to a figured or striped blouse. The front may be closed invisibly or by little buttons, as is shown in the illustration. Galatee, Holland, Madras, percale, serge or corduroy are materials that will develop satisfactorily to the mode.

Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

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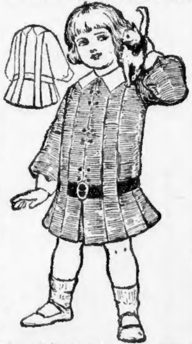

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Are Your Gas Bills Too High? Sign Petition on Page 2 and Send to Gas Petition Editor, Boston American, 80 Summer St.

DEBUTANTES WILL BE MANY THIS SEASON

Eighteen of Boston's Younger Society Belles Already Are Listed.

CHINCHILLA CATS THE RAGE

By Billie Beacon.

Some time ago I told that Miss Ruth Lawrence, Bishop Lawrence's second oldest daughter, was to be a winter debutante, and now I have the announcement to make that Miss Polly Cunningham, a daughter of Stanley Cunningham and a niece of the bishop's wife, is to have her name added to the list of the season's buds.

Miss Lelia Burnett is another one of the season's debutantes. She is of the Southboro family by that name, a branch of the James Russell Lowell family.

The list of debutantes, as far as I have obtained it, is: Miss Ethel Fay, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Miss Margaret Perkins, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Andrew, Miss Dorothy Bolles, Miss Beatrice Ayer, Miss Caroline Ayer, Miss Martha Peabody, Miss Catherine Gardner, Miss Margaret Head, Miss Katherine Bowlker, Miss Margaret Bradley, Miss Hatty Jaques, Miss Marian Brown, Miss Alice Bradford, Miss Alice Thorndike and Miss Rosamond Pierce.

Mrs. Daniel Ahl, who has been making a round of visits with friends in Cleveland, has returned to her shore home at Pride's Crossing. Mrs. Ahl, I understand, is to be among the late stayers at the shore this season and will not return to her town house on Commonwealth avenue until Thanksgiving, if she does then. The charm of country life is appealing to many of the smart people this Fall.

Chinchilla cats are the newest society pets of the members of the smart set in New York and London. While the craze has not yet found its way to Boston, I expect it will, for there are many of the Boston set who are especially fond of cats. This variety of the cat aristocrat is more magnificent even than the Persian.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Baker, who have been away at the shore and country since the early part of the Summer, have returned to their home in Newtonville and have brought back with them as guests Colonel and Mrs. Owen Jay Sweet. Later in the season, after they complete their visit with the Bakers, the Sweets will move to Boston, where they will make their home for the Winter.

PERKINS, AT THE GLOBE, PRINCE OF FUNMAKERS

Star of "Who Goes There" Makes His Audience Ripple Over with Laughter.

By Henry L. Merritt.

Walter E. Perkins, the star of "Who Goes There?" at the Globe, is a comedian whose qualifications as a funmaker are in inverse proportion to his size. He is short on stature and long on making people laugh.

Mr. Perkins is a favorite. It is almost as entertaining to watch one of his audiences as it is to watch the comedian himself. Last night there was a constant ripple of laughter while he was upon the stage, coupled with a universal smile that must have gladdened his heart. A lot of his auditors had regular "conniption fits," and there must have been many aching sides when the performance was over. But how they did enjoy it.

Mr. Perkins seems to have a penchant for Du Souchet farces. He used to play in "My Friend From India," and "The Man From Mexico," and now he has the latest play by the author of those amusing concoctions. Whether Du Souchet wrote "Who Goes There?" especially for Perkins has not been made public. If it was written to order, the author has succeeded in giving Mr. Perkins a good fit. If, on the other hand, the comedian just walked into Mr. Du Souchet's farce shop and tried on the play and wore it off—well, it is a good fit just the same.

Stage Rivers Have Many Uses.

Lieutenant George Washington Newman is the name of the character played by Mr. Perkins. It is so altogether too imposing a title for its wearer that his friends cut it to "Toppy," which is a good deal handier for general use. "Toppy" is just the sort of part that best suits Mr. Perkins, a good natured individual, who gets into trouble through his willingness to oblige, and who finally gets out again through the grace of a playwright with sufficient ingenuity to extricate him. Mr. Du Souchet has to fall back on a river, though, to do it in this play. But as a river was thoughtfully provided by the scene painter, and is in plain sight all through the play, its use by the author may be considered justifiable.

Rivers are used for divers reasons—no pun meant—by the dramatist. They are used to drop people in, they are used to bar the path of the villains and to throw the bloodhounds off the scent, and they are used to cross on, to arrive on the scene of the execution just in the nick of time. In this play the river is used to start a couple of temporarily inconvenient individuals out on, in a leaky boat. It is not intended to bring them to harm, but just to keep them out of the way for an hour or so, and it is to be hoped that nothing serious happens to them, for they are both rather useful, even if not exactly ornamental members of society.

But nothing is said about them after they start out on their voyage across that river, and after you go home you begin to wonder about them. Did they get across the river or did they return; or did the boat sink and let them down gently into the flowing tides? You see one of them is the father of one of the four blushing brides on whom the final curtain falls, and you can't help being a little interested in him, even to the point of feeling that, if living, he ought to have a piece of the wedding cake, even if he did try to prevent his daughter being one of the aforesaid blushing brides.

Lover-Like With Both Girls.

"Toppy" is a lieutenant of volunteers, enlisted for the war with Spain. The scene of the play is the sitting room of a boarding house close to the State camp. Here "Toppy" has arranged to have his sweetheart come to be married to him, and here he has engaged quarters. He has trumped up some sort of a story about a dying relative to his commanding officer and secured a thirty-six-hour leave of absence. Two of his brother lieutenants have made similar arrangements as far as brides are concerned, but have not been equally lucky in securing leave. They come upon "Toppy" and threaten to give that young warrior away unless he promises to help them out, which he, of course, does, under duress.

The other brides arrive first, though one at a time, and close on their heels come the guardian of one and the father of the other. Of each girl in turn "Toppy" says he is the husband and holds the angry old fellows off at the point of the sword. To keep up the illusion he becomes too loverlike with both girls to suit their special admirers and also to please his own girl, who arrives on the scene just in time to hear him declare himself the husband of still another, which he does to save her from the hands of the village constable, who has been set on by the father of one of the others.

All Declare War on Him.

Perhaps this isn't very clear, but there is only one way you can find out any better what happens, and that is by seeing the play for yourself. "Toppy's" girl, the two lieutenants, the other girl's best young man, the constable, the parent and the guardian, together with a fat landlady, all declare war upon the luckless little warrior, and it takes the rest of the play to straighten things out. And, as explained before, it isn't all straightened out at that, for you don't know what becomes of the two who go boating.

Mr. Perkins carries most of the play on his shoulders and as they are broad for his height he carries it very successfully. In one scene he disguises himself as Samantha Lane, of Biddeford, Me., and is excruciatingly funny. Minnie Allen gives a very bright performance of "Toppy's" sweetheart and the balance of the company is generally satisfactory.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY...... Lessee & Mgr.
High-Class Attractions at Fair Prices
25-35-50-75 All Orchestra 1.00
Better Than Ever
DENMAN
THOMPSON
In the Most Elaborate Production Ever Given This Greatest of New England Plays,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Direct from a Phenomenal Run in New York
Plays Nowhere Else in New England This Season
SECURE YOUR TICKETS EARLY
MATINEE TOMORROW
COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS
Tuesday Eve., Nov. 8,
By Direct Wire from All Sections of the Country.
Sunday Night Usual Big Show 15c.—25c.

HOLLIS ST THEATRE
ISAAC B. RICH....Proprietor and Manager
"Admirable play splendidly done—An evening of rare delight."—Herald.
TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY AT 2.
Charles Frohman Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
—IN—
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
By J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister"

PROF. E. HOWARD GRIGGS
Free Public Lecture
—ON—
"Public Education in a Democracy"
Under auspices of the
PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple
FRIDAY EV'G, Nov. 4, at 8 O'Clock.
Women of Boston specially invited to this Lecture.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last 11 Times
Majestic Theatre
To-night at 7:45
Matinee Tomorrow at 2
Mr. WRIGHT LORIMER
And His Own Company of 200 People in
THE SHEPHERD KING
Next Week Is Positively the Last
Secure Seats Now for All Remaining Performances.

Keith's
Stands for all that is high class in vaudeville, and the show this week is full of laughter and interest. To miss a Keith show is to lose something you cannot easily replace, as no two weeks' programmes are alike, and they are all good.
NEXT WEEK:
The Much Talked About "Mystic Cauldron," which is really a demonstration of **Liquid Air and Radium.**
All school children should see it.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
THE HOLY CITY
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"True Irish Hearts."

HOWARD TODAY 1 TILL 11 P. M.
Our galaxy of girlies in the gay burletta, "A Mixed School." Piccolo's Midgets, La Belle Dazie, Faust Trio, Al Carleton, Brooks Brothers, Tanner and Gilbert and other vaudevillians.

AMUSEMENTS.

TREMONT THEATRE
The Globe says:
"Belasco again shows his clever stagecraft in 'Sweet Kitty Bellairs.' The production and play are admirable, and appreciation of the audience was plainly manifested."
TO-NIGHT AT 7:45
David Belasco and Maurice Campbell Present
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In DAVID BELASCO'S GREAT PLAY
Sweet Kitty Bellairs
With Original Cast and Production
Curtain Rises Promptly—Evenings at 7:45. Mats. at 2. Carriages at 5 and 10:45 P. M.

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
LAST TWO WEEKS
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM PRESENTS
The Queen of Comic Opera
FRITZI SCHEFF
IN THE COMEDY OPERA
THE TWO ROSES
Eve's at 8. Mat. Sat. only at 2.

GLOBE Eve'ng Prices 25-50-75-1.00 Popular Mat. Sat. 25-50-75
TONIGHT Claxton Wilstach Presents TONIGHT
WALTER E. PERKINS
In the Military Farcical Comedy,
"WHO GOES THERE?"
By H. A. DU SOUCHET, author "My Friend from India," "Man from Mexico."
Special Scenic Production—Crack Co. of 20
Next Week—Stella Mayhew in "Flo Flo."
SUNDAY NIGHT, Grand 25-50c CONCERT.

CHICKERING HALL
NOVEMBER 9, 10 and 11.
Afternoons at 4. Evenings at 8:15.
HIAWATHA
The Indian Music Drama.
F. R. Burton and Ojibway Indians.
Afternoons, 25 and 50 cents. Evenings, 25, 50, 75 and $1.00. Tickets now on sale at box office.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE
Daily—2 and 8 P. M. Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
When Knighthood Was in Flower
Second and Last Week.
Next Week—The Professor's Love Story.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANSFIELD and WILBUR are making a
HIT
IN
"The Shadow"
AT
MUSIC HALL
Next Week MAY ROBSON
Next Week: CHAMPAGNE DANCE

COLUMBIA MUSIC HALL
NEW BURLESQUE
NEW VAUDEVILLE
THE JAPSKYS 50 PEOPLE 50
5 STAR VAUDEVILLE ACTS 5
SMOKING ALLOWED
Daily Mats. 10c. to 25c.
Young's, Parker's, Clark's Hotels sell tickets at box office prices
EVENINGS 10c. to 50c.

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
LAST 2 NIGHTS AT 8 MAT. SATURDAY AT 2
MAY IRWIN
In the Greatest Success of Her Career
MRS. BLACK IS BACK
Next Week THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8
MATINEE TO-MORROW
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2.
Theo. Kremer's Masterpiece
Sullivan, Harris & Woods Present
WEDDED AND PARTED
Eves., Orch. 30c., 50c., 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c. Mats. Special Prices. Orch. 30c., 50c., F. C. 20c.
Next Week—"DAVID HARUM."

PALACE
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
PRICES—10—20—25.
Telephone 2150 Haymarket.

R. H. WHITE COMPANY

A $15.00 Sale of the Kirschbaum Great Coats and Suits

Every man will be glad to know of this sale—hundreds of Boston's best dressers have been waiting for just such an opportunity. No matter how particular you are about clothes, you'll find in this offering of Kirschbaum's goods, clothing that will accord perfectly with your ideas and requirements for every use and occasion.

A Superb Stock Goes on Sale Here Today at This Special Price

and it's safe to say that this great clothing store will make more friends by this offering than by anything that has appeared before this season.

We will guarantee to every purchaser a saving of from $3.00 to $5.00 on any overcoat or suit in this lot and many of them are sample garments made in the very top notch of workmanship and style to take orders from. Let your expectations be what they may, in reason, you'll find them fully realized in this sale.

The Kirschbaum Ready-to-Wear Suits at $15.00

These are extremely stylish suits, carefully tailored and decidedly above the standard of common excellence. The perfection of workmanship, the best of materials, and the price on this lot less than for inferior grades. These suits are hand made, single or double breasted, of nobby Scotch cheviots, faint overplaid worsteds, black or blue undressed worsteds and heavy weight serges. You could travel from one end of the continent to the other and not pick up as good a value in Men's Suits as these at the price we are able to quote in this sale. Everybody knows the clothes that Kirschbaum makes and everybody that has worn one of their constructed suits will rarely, if ever, take another make. Kirschbaum's clothes wear well and look well to the end because the materials are right and the tailoring is right, that's the secret and they're not thrown together either. You may choose from the greatest aggregation of suit values ever gotten together at $15.00.

$15

The Kirschbaum Great Coats at $15.00

These coats represent a climax in overcoat making at a popular price. They are the very latest thing. They have the long loose full back and are to be worn with or without a belt. The back is more ample than the last season's belt coat and the coat drapes differently from the shoulder points and there is more fullness and less drag allowing of a long free stride without binding at the knees. The Kirschbaum ¾ length coat is another of their popular styles. It is made from a special weave of frieze owned and controlled by them. The lining is a heavy worsted with satin yoke through the back and shoulders, and the coat slips on and off as easily as though it were greased. They come in gray or oxford and black. Choose from either style at $15.

Here are 15.00 and 18.00 Suits for 9.75.

And if you can find your size you've got a snap. They are a leading maker's broken sizes at the end of his season's selling, and some of our own as well. They are in single and double breasted styles, and we have marked them all at the one price of.............. 9.75

Men's 15.00 Raincoats for 10.00.

These are Cravenette Rain-or-Shine Coats, a luxury as well as a necessity. No gentleman's wardrobe is complete without one, and it's the handiest coat you could possibly own—good when it rains, good when it's fair and a dressy coat always. For this special sale a 15.00 coat for.............................. 10.00

Bath Robes and House Coats.

Business Suits of choice patterns for the dressy men—evening clothes of faultless cut—young men's clothes with a touch of snap and go to them—also an assortment of Automobile Clothes. Suits made to your own measure at from $20.00 to $40.00—shaped and tailored to meet your own individual requirements.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF **HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN** FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

Let Us Have Peace, But No Entangling Alliances.

The note of Secretary Hay to the Powers, suggesting another Hague Conference in the interest of universal peace, necessarily meets with the approval of enlightened men everywhere. The truly civilized in all countries feel that the world should be ashamed of war—that in this twentieth century the race should have advanced beyond the savagery of competitive wholesale murder as a method of deciding disputes among nations. The horrors of the conflict in Manchuria, in which, it is estimated, 150,000 soldiers have already fallen, shock mankind and naturally turn thought toward means for preventing the recurrence of struggles so hideous in their sacrifice of life and desolation of unnumbered homes. Therefore all that is best in America and Europe welcomes the Hay note.

But however desirable it may be to have international congresses at The Hague, and so give new importance and influence to the Peace Tribunal, which is designed to promote the substitution of arbitration for war, the Roosevelt Administration has a still higher duty than to take the lead which it has assumed.

That higher duty is to guard our own country from being drawn into European quarrels. To aim at the peace of the world is a noble aspiration; **TO SECURE THE PEACE OF THE UNITED STATES IS AN EQUALLY SACRED AND PRACTICAL OBLIGATION.**

England, no doubt, will gladly second President Roosevelt's Hague proposal, but England, nevertheless, is in difficulties with Russia which any day may result in war. And it is to be noted that there is in Great Britain a prevalent hope that, should that war come, the English could count upon the sympathy if not the active assistance of this Republic.

Why this hope should exist is not clear. Assuredly there is nothing in the history of England's attitude toward us in our times of trouble that calls for gratitude—and that is putting it mildly.

Of late years, since we have grown rich and powerful, England's desire to be friendly has taken on the character of a passion. She loves us now because she needs us. And on this side of the water there has been a great deal of amiable, and, on the whole well meaning, talk about blood being thicker than water, clasping hands across the sea, a common language and literature, and the rest of it, all of which has encouraged the English to delude themselves as to the actual American state of mind.

The average American has no more love for England than for any other European power—and probably less. And every American acquainted with the past and awake to the future knows that England, of all the Old World nations, is the one of which we should be especially watchful. Her Canadian frontier joins ours from the Atlantic to the Pacific; she possesses islands in our waters; she has formidable fortresses East and West—**AND EVERY BRITISH GUN MOUNTED ON THIS CONTINENT IS POINTED AT US.** Hence, it is with England that we are most likely to have differences and disputes, and out of differences and disputes wars are born.

These things are said, not in a spirit of ill will toward Great Britain, but for warning. She is far-seeing, and as selfish as long-sighted. It should be our policy to keep upon good terms with her, as with other nations, but prudence dictates that we should also be not too trustful. Good sense, likewise, requires that we should have much less of the current sentimental twaddle about the "mother country," "Old England's eldest daughter, republican America," and the like. That leads to harmful illusions. We are a composite people and have no special consciousness of blood relationship with the English.

The Roosevelt Administration, or any other administration solicitous for the peace of our country, will be resolute in resisting the British policy of seeking to impress on the peoples of Europe the belief that this Republic is her potential ally. The spread of that misconception has already brought upon us a great deal of distrust and dislike, and this distrust and dislike do not make for universal peace.

All Americans, save those whose imaginations take kindly to war's adventures, must earnestly hope that The Hague Court will so increase in authority that the contentions which hereafter shall arise between England and the United States will be settled by that benign tribunal. But meantime it ought to be the Washington Government's care steadily to discountenance Great Britain's course in bringing upon us the suspicion and prejudice of her enemies.

It is a humane, a genuinely American thing, that President Roosevelt has done in asking the Powers of Christendom to counsel together for the abatement of war, and his fellow citizens of all parties heartily support his action. Yet, though nations may eventually be brought to abandon trial by battle, as individual men have done, they will rightly continue to be regardful each of its own interests.

Our interest is to keep aloof from Europe's hatreds and contests for advantage. Let us throw always the whole weight of our great moral influence against war, but let us never for a day forget that now, as in the earliest and feeblest years of the Republic, the wise and safe American policy is "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

Just Give This a Minute's Thought, Will You, Kindly?

It May Supply Light, if You Need Light

Here is a quotation from the "Yale News," a publication devoted to the young gentlemen who are teaching their brains to grow at Yale College. Read it carefully, and don't overlook the two words that we have capitalized:

> *HALF FARE FOR VOTERS.*
>
> *Arrangements have been made with the Trunk Line Association to allow half fare rates to voting students who go home to register and vote, upon the presentation to the ticket agent of a certificate from the chairman of the REPUBLICAN County Committee of the home county, stating that the bearer is a qualified voter in that county. In the State of Connecticut the certificate must be obtained from the chairman of the REPUBLICAN Town Committee.*
>
> *This arrangement has been agreed to by the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and by the roads in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.*

Doesn't this show an interesting combination existing between the Republican party and the Railroad Trust?

Does it leave any doubt in your mind as to the party which the Railroad Trust would like to see permanently in power?

We shall not insult your noble intelligence by dwelling on the theme at length.

We will ask you just one question—

Don't you think it would be a pretty good thing for this country to own its own railroads and stop this system which supplements the direct cash bribery of legislators with indirect bribery, through cheap fares, of young men guaranteed to vote the Republican railroad ticket?

THESE PLEASANT AUTUMN DAYS

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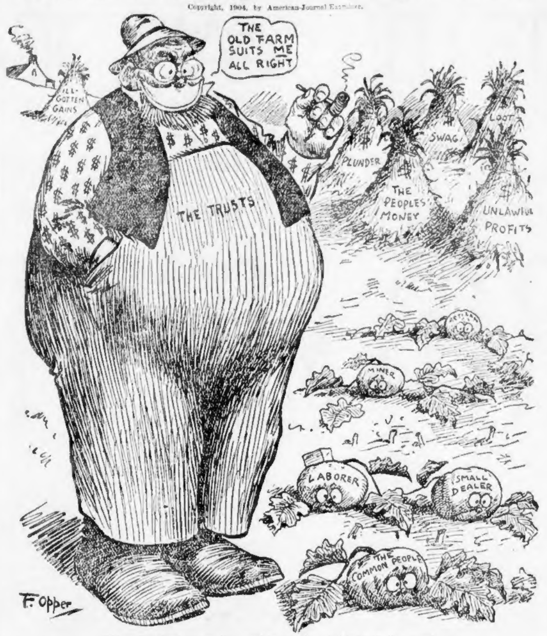
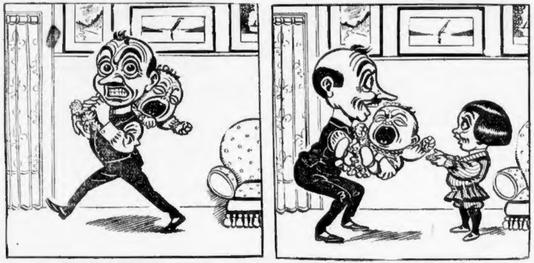


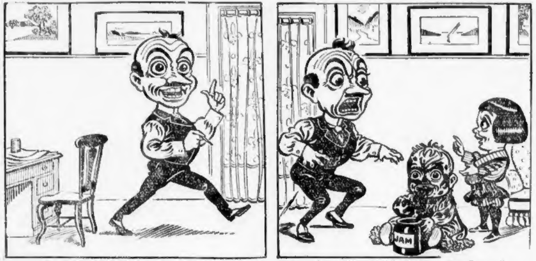
"When the frost is on the punkin an' the fodder's in the shock!"

HORACE KEPT THE BABY QUIET



1. MR. PAPLEIGH—Ye gods! I'll bet I never mind baby again while my wife goes out. Here I've been walking this howling kid for two hours, and all those letters to write!

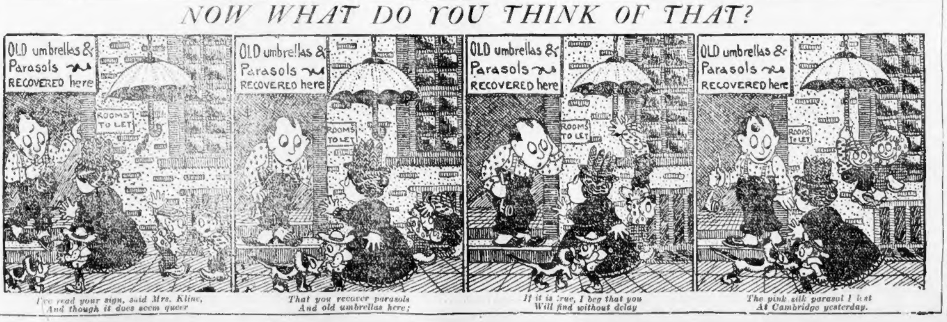
2. HORACE—Pap, if you give me a quarter I'll keep the kid quiet while you write your letters.
MR. PAPLEIGH—Horace, you are an angel in disguise! Here's the quarter. Take him and see what you can do.



3. MR. PAPLEIGH (an hour later)—That Horace is a wonder. I haven't heard a sound out of that kid since he took him away. I'll just run into the other room and see how he did it.

4. MR. PAPLEIGH — H-O-R-A-C-E! What have you done to baby?
HORACE—He's all right, Pap. But you'd better go back and finish your letters; that jam'll not last more'n a half hour longer.

NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?


OLD umbrellas & Parasols RECOVERED here
ROOMS TO LET
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ROOMS TO LET
OLD umbrellas & Parasols RECOVERED here
ROOMS TO LET

I've read your sign, said Mrs. Kline,
And though it does seem queer

That you recover parasols
And old umbrellas here;

If it is true, I beg that you
Will find without delay

The pink silk parasol I lost
At Cambridge yesterday.

80-Cent Gas For Boston.

THE people of Boston demand cheaper gas. His Honor Mayor Collins has petitioned the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts, in whose hands the law places the regulation of price to consumers, to order the combination of companies known as the Gas Trust to make an immediate reduction in the price of gas, so that consumers shall pay but eighty cents for each thousand cubic feet burned, instead of one dollar, as to-day.

This newspaper, at the request of hundreds of its readers, has undertaken to circulate through its columns a petition to the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, which shall be signed by all citizens of Boston who believe that the present price of gas is unreasonable and unjust.

> *"But, of course, everybody will sign it. It's a very easy thing to insist that something you want to buy shall be sold more cheaply. It's a very different thing to have to sell at that price. We are barely making a decent percentage on the money invested now."*

We can hear this response from the Gas Trust, as well as if it had already been made. If it is true that the Gas Trust is making barely a fair percentage and that it would be an injustice to oblige it to sell gas to the people of Boston for eighty cents a thousand feet, then intelligent men will prefer not to affix their signatures.

What are the facts?

There is existent in the State of Massachusetts a very large, very healthy, very powerful "voluntary association," known as the Massachusetts Gas Companies, whose stock is for sale by a firm of brokers. The prospectus that these brokers issued to those whom they hoped would purchase stock showed the profits of the companies to be about a million dollars a year, which is far in excess of a reasonable percentage on the money actually invested.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies controls the following other concerns, most of them incorporated, all of them remarkably healthy and powerful: The New England Gas & Coke Company, the Brookline Gas Light Company, the Dorchester Gas Light Company, the Jamaica Plain Gas Light Company and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company. These companies sell illuminating gas to more than 80,000 families in Boston. They control the output of gas in Boston. They have an absolute monopoly of the gas selling business in their respective sections. In other words, the people of Boston are dealing with the Gas Trust.

Boston has Dollar Gas. Mayor Collins says it should be Eighty-cent Gas. Thousands of the readers of this newspaper undoubtedly agree with him.

When the matter comes before the Gas Commissioners for a hearing the defence of the Massachusetts Gas Companies is certain to be interesting, and equally certain to consist of a claim that, for various reasons, it is entirely beyond the power of the companies, much as they would wish to give Boston gas at eighty cents a thousand. They will say that such a course would bankrupt them. They will produce weighty authorities to prove it.

To those who indicate to them the trend of public opinion they will probably say:

> *"The public does not understand the gas business. How would a grocer like to be made to sell his sugar below cost? How would the farmer like to be made to sell his produce for less than it cost him to raise it and take it to market?"*

But that is not a reply, because gas is a Public Utility, and as such the people who use it have the right of protest at the price if it is excessive. Further than this, it is recognized by all economists as a Public Utility which can seldom be regulated by competition.

It is an easy thing for the Gas Companies to say, "Let other companies come in and undersell us, if it can be done," when they know that even if the other companies came in there would be a consolidation as soon as business was started—and the public would pay the cost.

Here are a few questions, Mr. Resident of Boston, that you could ask the gentlemen of the Massachusetts Gas Companies:

Why is it that Baltimore, with a smaller population than Boston, can afford to sell gas for eighty-five cents a thousand, while Boston must get a dollar? It can't be that quality gives way to quantity, for Baltimore gas is of twenty-four-candle power, while Boston gas is of eighteen.

Why is it that Los Angeles and Pasadena, California, and Vincennes, Indiana, get gas at ninety-five cents, every one of them twenty-candle power gas? When gas companies in smaller cities are asked to reduce their price they always say they cannot compete with the great cities with their dense population. You cannot say that, gentlemen, for Los Angeles has 150,000, Vincennes 22,000, and Pasadena but 12,000 within the area covered by the gas service.

Why is it that Chicago people can buy gas of twenty-six-canle power from the Ogden Company for ninety cents? Why is it that Indianapolis has ninety-cent gas?

Oh, yes. The reply is certain to be the same one that is always made: "Because those cities are nearer the coal supply. They do not have to pay the freightage on coal that we do."

Then how about Lowell and Lynn, in Massachusetts? They have ninety-cent gas also, and Lynn gas is twenty-candle power and Lowell gas is 18.7.

A very customary reply at this time is: "We manufacture our gas from coal by the Lowe process. These places you name probably have water gas." No, gentlemen, every city that has thus far been listed, except Los Angeles and Pasadena, uses Lowe gas also.

"Ah, but these cities undoubtedly have less mileage of pipe in proportion to their population," says the Gas Trust. "Our population is fairly compact, or we couldn't give you even dollar gas."

Then how about Fall River, with its ninety-three miles of pipe to 113,000 population; Haverhill, with its forty-four miles to 37,000; Lawrence, with its 102 miles to 80,000; Springfield, with its 107 miles to 85,000, and Worcester, with its 115 miles to 125,000, all of which have dollar gas and every one of which, except Springfield, has gas of a higher candle-power than Boston. You have only 481 miles of pipe to look after, you know.

If the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission will order the Massachusetts Gas Companies to sell its product to private consumers at eighty cents per thousand feet the people of Boston will save more than $650,000 every year.

Should Boston have cheaper gas?

If you believe so, fill out the petition that appears on page 2 of this paper, obtain the signatures of as many of your friends as you can reach, and send it to the Gas Petition Editor, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street